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MSZMP'S SZUROS ADDRESSES PALME COMMITTEE

LD250913 Budapest MTI in English 0005 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 24 (MTI) -- As reported, the session of the Palme Committee began Friday in Budapest. In his opening speech, Egon Bahr commemorated Olof Palme, the late founder and president of the committee, who died tragically. Egon Bahr thanked the Hungarian Government for its invitation, and for the creation of favourable conditions to hold the conference.

In the following Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, welcomed the participants. He said that Hungarian public is familiar with and highly appreciates the mission which the Palme Committee has undertaken to deepen understanding between the states and the peoples, strengthen the atmosphere of international confidence, and for a peaceful, weaponless and cooperation world.

The secretary of the Central Committee paid his respect to the memory of Olof Palme, whose name and career has become one of the symbols of commitment to peace, disarmament, development, democracy and human rights. A thought-provokingly timely message of Palme's loss is that violence has to be eliminated once and for all from the political arsenal, he said.

Today, in the age of internationalized production, no single country can cut free from its external environment, and dependence on each other is increasingly stronger, he said. We share the opinion of those who declared that in the interest of the survival of civilization, the most important task of humanity is to prevent nuclear war, and to guarantee peace. This is our most important, universal goal, said the secretary of the Central Committee, then voiced his conviction that military force in itself no longer guarantee the security of any single country. [as received]

Matyas Szuros urged the establishment of a democratic international cooperation system based on equal relations which, alongside the gradual reduction of the level of armament, is capable of guaranteeing reciprocal and sufficient security for all sides, primarily with political means.

Speaking of the Reykjavik working summit meeting he said it reflected the joint effect of factors of opposition and interdependence. The decisive step bringing a breakthrough was not reached, as due political foresight and determination were lacking in the leadership of the United States. Views, standpoints and efforts were again confronted, and were neared in certain issues. The new kind of approach to international security, which has lately characterized the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, has become more clear and unanimous for the political public of the world in connection with Reykjavik, he said. In the following Matyas Szuros spoke of cooperation between the European countries and noted: A characteristically European interest can be separated in the whole of world politics, world economy, and international security. Representation of this interest is possible and desired also alongside the existence of the two opposing military-political alliance systems.

Speaking of Hungarian foreign policy, Matyas Szuros pointed out: It is our conviction that the future of Europe can only be conceived in lasting peace and firm security. Our interest in reciprocally advantageous European economic cooperation that is free of detrimental discriminations is strengthened by the objective condition that, as Hungary is a country with an open economy, it is almost our vital interest to participate in the division of labour and equal exchange between the nations. We are the firm believers of developing democratic international relations, the constant extension of friendly contacts between the peoples. It is our conviction that our effort is in harmony with the demand to establish mutual understanding and confidence that is of determining importance for international relations, with the principles of the Helsinki Final Act, with the norms of international law.

Hungarian foreign policy, recognizing its possibilities and responsibility, has been an active participant of the European security and cooperation process, the stabilizing of the European system of relations from the very beginning. Hungary has from the start taken a stand from the continuation of dialogue, for deepening reciprocally advantageous cooperation, for the general validity of the Helsinki principles, for their interpretation as an organic whole, and through this for strengthening international security. Hungary makes efforts to play a stabilizing role on the international arena, primarily in Europe, said Matyas Szuros.

Speaking of tasks in the future, he mentioned the gradual extension of the detente process to the military field as the most important one. He voiced his hope that after the successful completion of the Stockholm conference, and maintaining its impetus, the undiminished nature of the European process, and even its further development can be guaranteed in Vienna, too. It would serve a common European interest, he said, if a proper balance could come about between the Helsinki "baskets." In conclusion he said: In our evaluation, a possible new approach to the issue of European zones free of nuclear weapons could also give a new impetus to the detente process. If an agreement would be reached on the establishment of the three zones, Hungarian foreign policy could also seek ways of joining these, he said. It would greatly improve European climate, and contribute to increasing the security of our continent, if a continuous nuclear weapons-free zone would extend along the geographic border of the two systems, and also in the center and along the sides.

Following the speech of Matyas Szuros, members of the Palme committee began discussions, primarily about European security and nuclear tests.

In the evening Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi hosted a reception in honour of the members of the Palme Committee, in the government guest-houses. Present at the reception was Matyas Szuros.

POLISH DELEGATE SPEAKS AT CSCE MEETING

LD282153 Warsaw PAP in English 1930 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Vienna, Oct. 28 -- A three-strong delegation of the Polish Social Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe with Vice-Chairman of the Sejm (parliament) Foreign Affairs Committee Ryszard Wojna is taking part in a two-day meeting of social committees from 24 European countries, the U.S. and Canada which began here today. Participants in the meeting are discussing a draft document to be adopted by the social committees and forwarded to delegations to the third CSCE meeting "Vienna-86". Speaking on the draft of the document, Sejm Deputy Wojna stressed the importance of the security issue and in this context the significance of the term of "joint security" as a target of processes set in motion by the CSCE.

TANZANIAN GUEST ARRIVES FOR AWP CONGRESS

AU290901 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Tirana, October 29 (ATA) -- The friend from Tanzania, Ali Mohammed, chief editor of the newspaper UHURU, deputy, who will attend the proceedings of the 9th Congress of the PLA and the celebrations of 45th anniversary of its founding, arrived in our country yesterday.

He was welcomed at the airport by the secretary of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albanian Xharxhi Robo, the Chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries, Jorgo Melica, and other comrades.

SFRY AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO ALIA

AU290902 Tirana ATA in English 0753 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Tirana, October 29 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, received on October 28 the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia, Novak Pribicevic, who presented the credentials.

Attending the ceremony of the presentation of credentials were the minister of foreign affairs, Reis Malile, the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Sihat Tozaj, director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Piro Bita, and the chairman of the protocol branch of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kostaq Cifligu.

The ambassador was also accompanied by diplomats of the Embassy of the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia in Tirana.

CAMBODIAN AMBASSADOR LEAVES 20 OCTOBER

AU211230 Tirana ATA in Albanian 0820 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Tirana, October 21 (ATA) -- On occasion of his transfer, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to the People's Socialist Republic of Alabania Phi Thatch [spelling as received] left our country on October 20.

The ambassador was seen off at the airport by the chairman of the protocol branch at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kostaq Cifligu.

CAMI, LEADERS INAUGURATE TRADE UNITS IN TIRANA

AU291309 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Exerpt] Tirana, October 29 (ATA) -- On the eve of the 9th congress of the party and 45th anniversary of its founding, some trade units were inaugurated in the capital yesterday.

Attending the inauguration ceremony were also the alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Foto Cami; the first secretary of the District Party Committee, Piro Kondi; the chairman of the Executive Committee of the District People's Committee, Llambi Gegprifti; the minister of home trade, Osman Murati, and other comrades. [passage omitted]

NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE SYMPOSIUM OPENS 27 OCT

Zhivkov Message

AU271623 Sofia BTA in English 1422 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 27 (BTA) -- The message of greetings by Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, to the participants in the International Symposium on "Zones Free of Nuclear Weapons in Europe", which was opened here today, reads that it is a common duty to all people to oppose to nuclear threat, to search for real ways for its aversion. The message was read by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP. It is a hopeful fact that the ideas for establishing of nuclear-weapons-free zones in various parts of the old continent enjoy wide support among the public in Europe, as well as in the whole world, says the message.

The Bulgarian party and state leader points out that the brave and constructive platform set forth at the Reykjavik summit by the Soviet side is a telling expression of the new political thinking corresponding to the realities in the world. There is no doubt that this position will activate the efforts of governments and peoples for curbing of arms race, for disarmament, for healing of the international situation.

The message of greetings pays attention to the fact that Bulgaria is one of the initiators and most active champions for realization of the idea for turning of the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear weapons. The efforts of this country in this direction are in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act and contribute to the development of cooperation and goodneighbourly relations in the region. "I avail myself of the opportunity to say once again that Bulgaria is ready at any time, at any place and on any level to start immediately discussing all questions related to the turning of the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear weapons," points out Mr Todor Zhivkov.

In conclusion the message of greetings notes that Bulgaria pays attention to the fact that there are active opponents to this idea. That is why even more purposeful efforts are necessary on the side of all social forces, regardless of their political and ideological affiliation, in the name of strengthening of peace and security.

First Day Proceedings

AU272115 Sofia BTA in English 2026 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 27 (BTA) -- A wide-ranging discussion on the major issue of our time, the maintenance of peace and the strengthening of world security, was held today within the framework of the International Symposium on Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones in Europe underway here. Nearly 50 prominent scientists, public figures, politicians and disarmament experts from 21 countries of different political orientation, belonging to different politico-military alliances, said what they thought on the problems of nuclear-weapon-free zones in the light of the latest developments in international relations.

The discussion centred on the results from the summit meeting in Reykjavik between the Soviet leader, Mr Miknail Gorbachev, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The participants in the symposium sought an answer to the question whether that dialogue at the top took the international community any nearer to the security it needs so badly, did it remove the threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe and, if not, why.

In the prevailing opinion, historic opportunities were missed, opportunities for an elimination of nuclear weapons in a historically short period on the basis of the Soviet proposals, which were commended by a number of participants as innovative, reckoning with the world realities and matching the interests of all nations.

Soviet Professor Kishilov of the Institute of World Economics and International Relations said that some of the experts in Moscow had subscribed to the idea that Reykjavik could become the Vladivostok of 1986. Along with that, he went on to say that the situation which has arisen after the meeting in the Icelandic capital need not be dramatized, that the proposals advanced there by the Soviet side are on the negotiating table in Geneva.

The Soviet professor said that the present circumstances call for a full-scale activiation of all disarmament and confidence-and security building talks, that small states have their own part to play in the struggle for a nuclear-free world, that among other things, nuclear-free zones contribute substantially to ridding mankind of the thermonuclear threat. Everybody should realize that there can be no winners in a thermonuclear war, only losers, he said.

Danish Professor Dr Odd Nurland of Oslo University [as received] raised the question about the way in which the Western media cover disarmament problems and in which they report, if at all, the Soviet peace initiatives. West German journalist Lorenz Knorr, vice president of the international movement "Unifying Forum of Peaceloving Forces", also called in question the professional ethics of certain Western publications and journalists.

The U.S. Strategic Defence Initiative is the reason why major agreements remain unsigned. This view was shared by representatives of a number of countries. The U.S. search for military superiority and its adherence to outdated modes of political thinking stood in the way of reaching mutually acceptable agreements.

The speakers emphasised that the purpose of the symposium is not to provide one-size-fits-all recipes for the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones. Its objective is to find concrete ways for the realization of the ideas to this effect and to promote understanding of the fact that they are part of the general struggle for a nuclear-free world, that they mitigate tangibly the threat of a nuclear conflagration.

The symposium is going on tomorrow.

Second Day Proceedings

AU282022 Sofia BTA in English 1844 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 28 (BTA) -- Some 50 scientists, politicans and specialists in the field of disarmament, taking part in the Nuclear-Free Zones in Europe International Symposium, confirmed today their allegiance to the idea to establish nuclear-free zones. Representatives of 21 countries of different political orientation that are members of different military-political alliances, voiced their concern over the state of the world today and tried to find the ways and means to ease tensions, achieve disarmament and strengthen confidence and cooperation in interstate relations.

The second day of the symposium further strengthened the view that lasting peace on the planet can be achieved only through joint security based on the lessening of military confrontation, through curbing the arms race, and the nuclear arms race in particular, and through a transition to disarmament that would involve conventional weapons as well.

This is also the essence of the Soviet peace initiatives, including those made at the Reykjavik summit. Prof. George-Albert Astair of France, who is also member of the European Security and Cooperation International Committee, summed up the views of the speakers with the words: "There is no peace accompanied by confrontation". As for as the reaching of agreements is concerned, Mr Egon Bahr, MP and director of the Peace Research Institute in Hamburg, believes that these are only possible when politicians understand that the potential enemy must be guaranteed an equal degree of security. "SDI proves that the security of one state only leads to the destruction of the joint security. SDI shows that the search for supremacy can be lethal to mankind," said he.

The more nuclear-free zones there are on earth, the less space there will be for deploying nuclear weapons, said Dr Gisela Virkkunen of the Finnish European Security and Cooperation Committee. The participants in the symposium stressed that the establishment of such zones will be a true contribution to the struggle for mankind's survival. They condemned the view, voiced by certain circles in the West, that the matters of nuclear disarmament are a limited territory of the nuclear states. No one could possibly refute the view that the strengthening of security, confidence, understanding and cooperation on a regional level (what the establishment of nuclear free zones would obviously lead to) will have a positive impact over the situation in the world. The nuclear states must give guarantees similar to that given by the Soviet Union that they will not use nuclear weapons against countries that do not possess or do not have such arms within their territories.

The participants in the symposium discussed concrete problems linked to the establishment of nuclear-free zones in northern Europe, the Balkans and the Pyrenees, the initiative of the German Social Democratic Party and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany on the establishment of a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe. In this connection it was noted that the ideas on the nuclear-free zones should be developed in such a way as to promote the establishment of a nuclear-free corridor from Northern Europe to the Balkans.

The scientists and politicians taking part in the symposium refuted the allegations coming from certain circles in the West according to which the elimination of the nuclear arms from central Europe would undermine the security of the Western states because of the conventional supremacy of the Warsaw Treaty. It was noted that there is a relative balance between the N.A.T.O. and Warsaw Treaty conventional forces. This view was supported by Mr Costa Gomes, chairman of the Portuguese Peace Committee. The speakers recalled the constructive initiatives of the Warsaw Treaty member-states on reducing conventional weapons, including the proposals tabled at the Vienna negotiations.

The symposium is scheduled to end tomorrow.

Symposium Ends

AU291555 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 29 (BTA) -- A large variety of views were expressed on the questions of nuclear-free zones at the three-day symposium on nuclear-weapon-free zones in Europe, which has just ended here. The free discussion was highly appreciated by the participating 57 scientists, public figures, politicians and disarmament experts. Representatives of 23 countries of different political orientation, belonging to different politico-military alliances, rallied behind the awareness of the need for urgent measures to strengthen world peace, behind the understanding of the positive role which nuclear-free zones could play in the process of an improvement of the international situation.

Europe, where armaments and armed forces are most concentrated, and which became the cradle of the detente process, can and must set an example of a new political thinking reckoning with the realities of the world in today's complicated international situation.

The nuclear-weapon-free zones have a part of their own to play in the general struggle for the prevention of a thermonuclear catastrophe, the participants in the symposium emphasised.

This morning's session discussed the issue of establishing a NFZ zone in the Balkans, the region to which Bulgaria belongs. It reviewed the difficulties on the road to the realization of this idea. Difficulties arising from the presence of states of different social systems and belonging to different military-political groupings -- the Warsaw Treaty and NATO, and to the presence of U.S. nuclear weapons on Turkish territory (489 nuclear war heads) and in Greece (164 nuclear warheads), while on the territory of the two Warsaw treaty member states [as received] there are no nuclear weapons. Yugoslavia and Albania also possess no nuclear weapons. Difficulties also arise from the fact that the nuclear weapons in Turkey and Greee are under U.S. command and they can be used against their will and without their knowledge, which means that these countries may get involved in a conflict which would have nothing to do their security.

The Bulgarian representatives who took the floor stressed the important role of the declaration for friendship, goodneighbourliness and cooperation recently signed between Bulgaria and Greece which is a concrete contribution to the consolidation of trust and security in the region and proves the possibility for peaceful co-existence between states of different social orders, including for their turning into territories free of nuclear weapons.

Declaration Issued

AU291845 Sofia BTA in English 1736 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 29 (BTA) -- The participants in the International Symposium on Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones in Europe (October 27-29, 1986) back all efforts towards the fulfilment of the purposes and objectives of the U.N.-declared International Year of Peace.

Fifty-seven scientists, public figures, politicians and disarmament specialists from 23 countries of different political orientation think that a change for the better is possible in international relations. That was demonstrated by the meeting in Reykjavik between Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan which, even though it did not result in the signing of agreements, outlined much more clearly the awareness of the need for a radical reduction of nuclear armaments and for vigorous efforts to step into the 21st century without mass-destruction weapons.

It is deemed necessary to encourage new political thinking on the questions of peace and security, reckoning with the increasing interdependence of the states in the nuclear stage. There is no reasonable alternative today to halting the arms race on earth and to the prevention of its spread into outer space.

The participants in the symposium declare themselves for the immediate discontinuance of nuclear tests and for an agreement on their comprehensive ban, for substantive agreements on the reduction and limitation of conventional forces and armaments in Europe. The ideas for establishing nuclear-weapon free zones on national, regional and local level play an important role in the efforts for removing the threat of a nuclear war and for limiting the arms race.

It is important that these ideas make it possible for small and medium-size states to make their contribution to the struggle for mankind's survival.

After having discussed the various aspects of establishing nuclear-free zones and proceeding from the present situation on the "old continent", the participants in the symposium are of the opinion that it is necessary for the governments to step up their efforts for the realization of these ideas. The parliaments, the political parties and the wide public should influence their governments to this end.

All states possessing nuclear weapons should undertake the obligation to respect the nuclear-free status of the countries included in the respective zones and to give guarantees not to use nuclear weapons against them, not to station new nuclear weapons on their territory and to withdraw the already stationed ones.

The establishing of zones free of nuclear weapons is in the interest of all peoples in the world.

BALKAN TRADE UNION MEETING OPENS IN SOFIA

AU281018 Sofia BTA in English 1425 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 28 (BTA) -- The beginning of a multilateral trade union dialogue was set in Sofia today with the opening of the first meeting of chairman of the Trade Union of the Workers in the Sphere of Trade. The meeting is attended by representatives of the trade unions of Greece, of the Cypriotic Greeks and Turks, of the branch trade unions of Romania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.

The topic of the meeting is "The Influence of Techno-Scientific Progress on the Condition and Qualification of the Workers in the Sphere of Trade and Raising the Level of Trade Service". According to the reports modern techno-scientific revolution has a number of common characteristics in this branch, regardless of the country and social system. It leads to a high level of intellectualization and intensification of trade processes, to an increase of the productivity of labour through automation, electronization and robotization. The delegates discussed the problems in connection with the mastering of the new professions in trade activity, and widening of mutual contacts.

The participants stressed the need of strengthening of TU units of action in the struggle for peace. They discussed the initiative for turning of the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons. The delegates pointed out that the platform for unity of their actions, regardless of their political affiliations, must be the usage of techno-scientific achievements in interest of peace.

The Bulgarian side proposed that a meeting of the trade unions of the Danube countries should be organized, as well as an international meeting of branch unions in the European countries with developed sea tourism and trade should be convened under the motto: "Trade and Tourism for a Peaceful World".

Support for Nuclear-Free Zone

AU292046 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 29 (BTA) -- Representatives of the trade unions of workers in commerce of Bulgaria, Greece, Cyprus, Romania, Turkey and Yugoslavia fully support the initiatives for turning the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons.

The declaration of the first Balkan meeting of the leaders of the trade union of the workers in commerce adopted here today points out: "We support all efforts for turning the Balkans into a zone of peace, goodneighbourliness and cooperation, into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons and of other mass annihilation weapons, without foreign bases and without the threat of the use of force."

The declaration, headlined: "For Enhancing the Unity of Action of the Trade Unions of Workers in Commerce in the Balkan Countries in the struggle for Turning the Balkans Into a Zone Free of Nuclear and Chemical Weapons", stresses the necessity for the continuation of the dialogue between the USSR and the U.S.

The trade unionists declare themselves for the stopping of nuclear weapons tests and oppose the transference of the arms race into outer space. They insist on the settling of the Cyprus problem in the spirit of the respective resolutions of the UN in conformity with the interests of the entire Cypriotic people.

A final document on the principle topic of the meeting was also adopted.

Today the guests were received by Mr Peter Dyul, rov, chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian trade unions.

KUBADINSKI RECEIVES NICARAGUAN DELEGATION

AU201650 Sofia BTA in English 1521 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 20 (BTA) -- Today Mr Pencho Kubadinski, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, received the visiting delegation of Nicaragua's Sandinista Defence Committees, headed by the member of National Executive Committee Milagros Leyton.

They surveyed in detail the relations between the two organisations. The guests thanked the most numerous socio-political organisations in Bulgaria and the entire Bulgarian people for their consistent support to the Sandinista revolution.

TANCHEV RECEIVES ITALIAN SENATOR ORLANDO

AU292050 Sofia BTA in English 1748 GMT 29 Oct 86

["B.Z.N.S.-D.C..: For Enhanced Bulgaro-Italian Relations" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, October 29 (BTA) -- Today Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party (B.Z.N.S.) and first vice-president of the State Council, received Senator Giulio Orlando, in charge of the international activities of the Italian Christian Democratic Party (D.C.). The prominent Italian Christian Democrat is visiting here at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party.

The sides discussed the opportunities for an expansion of contacts between the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and the Christian Democratic Party. Mr Petur Tanchev expressed satisfaction with the constructive role played by leading D.C. functionaries for the enhancement of Bulgaro-Italian political, economic and cultural relations.

The Italian guest commended the achievements of Bulgaria. He emphasised her substantial contribution to the cause of detente, goodneighbourliness and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and worldwide.

The session of talks brought into prominence the importance of the Reykjavik summit, at which the Soviet Union and the U.S. came closer than ever before in their stands on key disarmament issues. The B.Z.N.S. and the D.C. favour a continuation of the dialogue and the finding of mutually acceptable solutions based on the states' equality and equal security.

DAILY ON STRICTNESS IN ADMITTING NEW BCP MEMBERS

AU271218 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Oct 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Strictness, Confidence, Care"]

[Excerpts] The implementation of the scientific-technical revolution in Bulgaria is a basic and objective natural law of the construction of mature socialism, and a historical cause whose implementation in life depends on the willpower and work of the entire people and every worker. This was stressed by the 13th BCP Congress and the document "For New Qualitative Growth of the Economy." The moral example and real contribution of the Communists acquire a special significance in the newly created situation characterized by profound qualitative changes.

In this context, the issue comes to the fore: What kind of people will be admitted to the party ranks today and tomorrow, and whether their political, businesslike, and moral qualities correspond to the higher social requirements and needs. [passage omitted]

Practice shows that the past and personal environment of the candidates have not always been examined with sufficient care, depth, and breadth. For example, the majority of the petitions to the 13th BCP Congress to restore party membership and revoke penalties that were reviewed by the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission have not received positive answers; one of the basic reasons is inappropriate class origin and negative actions in the past, which had remained unknown to the primary party organizatin. Well founded strictness has been demonstrated toward cases of violating internal party unity, deviations from the official party position for personal benefit, and so forth.

The responsibility of the party organizations, bureaus, and committees is especially great today during the scientific-technical revolution, when it is more than ever necessary to open the party ranks to workers who are, can be, and must be the active creators of scientific-technical progress, and for innovative people and creators with revolutionary thought, who are capable of revolutionary action and possess uncompromising ideological convictions, proven patriotism, and internationalism. In this context it is necessary to increase the requirements and make selection even stricter, and to react immediately when a Communist violates socialist legality and morals, does not implement his obligations that spring from party regulations, and loses his qualities. [passage omitted]

Now the responsibility of the party organizations and leaderships is really great. They are required to open up the road and attract to the party ranks the most committed, talented, active, and worthy socialist workers and figures of scientific-technical progress, with the wide participation of the labor collectives.

Furthermore, the party, as well as all of society, must assert a style of increasing strictness and facilitate the development of everyone's talent and increase everyone's contribution to accelerating scientific-technical progress, new qualitiative growth, and the implementation of the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress and the BCP Central Committee February Plenum. And this is both a collective and a personal obligation.

NINE-MONTH PLAN IMPLEMENTATION DATA PUBLISHED

AU291638 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 29 (BTA) -- In comparison with the nine month period of 1985 the production was increased by 5.4 per cent, net production grew by 8.1 per cent, the gross profit grew by 9.8 per cent and the labour productivity by 7.2 per cent. These data are contained in the announcement of the Central Statistical Department for the fulfillment of the Unified Plan for Social and Economic Development of Bulgaria during the first three quarters of 1986.

The average salary of the workers in the sphere of material production was increased by 4.1 per cent. The grown volume of the commodities fund production -- 7.8 per cent -- speaks of the fact that the population's requirements for goods and services are better satisfied.

The positive results in the development of the Bulgarian economy are related to the successful transference of techno-scientific developments into practice and raising of the technical and technological level of the production. During the nine months alone 4606 techno-scientific developments have been mastered. Here are some examples: electromechanical robot RD281 has been transferred into mechanical engineering industry, technology for production of highmolecular polyamide-6 has been introduced into chemical industry and the metallurgical industry adopted a technology for production of cobalt sulphate. The technical and economic parameters of 66 groups of products have been increased.

During the period in question the economic and industrial enterprises produced goods for a total of 31.3 billion leva which is 1.3 billion more than in the first nine months of 1985. Bulgaria's industry overfulfilled the plans for rolled steel, automatic technological modules, robots and manipulators, I.C.E. trucks, computers, domestic appliances, meat and dairy products.

This year's grain harvest was much better than last year's. The Central Statistical Department announces that agriculture is general produced more than in 1985. The total output of stock breeding was 5.2 per cent bigger than the one during the first nine months of last year.

The stable growth rates are characteristic also of the building industry, transport and communications.

Positive results were attained in the field of foreign trade. The foreign trade exchange amounted to 19,568 million leva. Bulgaria is developing successfully her relations with the C.M.E.A. member-states and with the U.S.S.R. in particular. The trade with these countries now amounts to 79.8 and 59.5 per cent respectively of the country's total trade exchange. The economic relations with the developing and developed capitalist states are developing successfully.

The announcement notes that the rapid introduction of the achievements of science and technology and the improvement of the technical and technological level of Bulgaria's industry will contribute to the successful fulfillment of the plane for the first year of the 9th Five-Year Period.

GEORGI PANKOV APPOINTED AMBASSADOR TO USSR

AU292112 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] By decree of the State Council, Dimitur Aleksandrov Zhulev is released from the post of Bulgarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union, and Georgi Tsankov Pankov is appointed as our ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union.

BRIEFS

SOVIET HONORS -- Moscow, 22 October (BTA) -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded the Red Banner of Labor Order to Dimitur Zhulev, the Bulgarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, for active work in strengthening the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Oct 86 p 5 AU]

DEPARTING AMBASSADORS -- Yesterday Taha al-Khayrat, the doyen of the diplomatic corps, gave a reception on the occasion of the final departure of Eustaquio Remedios De Los Cuetos and Liviu Minda, the ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary respectively of Cuba and Romania to Bulgaria. Mariya Zakharieva, deputy minister of foreign affairs, attended the reception, as well as chiefs and members of diplomatic missions. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Oct 86 p 6 AU]

TODOROV MEETS PROPAGANDISTS -- 22 October (RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent) -- A meeting of the Vratsa Okrug BCP Committee with propagandists, lecturers, and party and economic figures took place today in the party offices in Vratsa. Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly, was also present. In his speech, Comrade Stanko Todorov spoke on the need for an overall study of the rich theoretical elaborations of the 13th BCP Congress and for reorganizating the style of work and leadership of the party and economic organizations in order to implement the congress' decisions in practice. The most outstanding propagandists and lecturers were presented with high awards. [Excerpts] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Oct 86 p 6 AU]

TOURISM PROTOCOL WITH GREECE -- Sofia, October 23 (BTA) -- The Bulgaro-Greek relations in the sphere of tourism are undergoing a very good development. The two sides make efforts for improvement of the tourist infrastructure, for raising of the level and quality of the offered services, and for lending variety to the advertising activity. These are the conclusions contained in the protocol of the 12th sesesion of the Bulgaro-Greek Commission on Tourism, signed by Mr. Luchezar Avramov, chairman of the Bulgarian Tourism and Leisure Association, and by Mr. Konstandinos Kiriazis, chairman of the National Tourist Organization of Greece. Annually about 80 thousand Greek tourists visit Bulgaria. They prefer the mountain resorts of Pamporovo, Borovets, Vitosha and the new resort of Bansko (southwestern part of Bulgaria). During recent years the number of Greek tourists holidaying at the Bulgarian Black Sea coast is constantly growing. The Bulgarians travelling to Greece prefer the region of Salonika. [Excerpts] [Sofia BTA in English 2029 GMT 23 Oct 86 AU]

HUSAK DEPARTS FOR OFFICIAL VISIT TO BUDAPEST

LD301025 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the republic, left today for a friendly working visit to Hungary at the invitation of Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP.

His entourage includes Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ central Committee; Svatopluk Potac. deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission; and Pavol Hrivnak, deputy federal premier. Also in the entourage are Jaroslav Macek, head of the secretariat of the general secretary of the party Central Committee; Frantisek Salda, head of the chancellery of the president of the Republic; and Frantisek Chlad, deputy department head of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Seeing off Comrade Gustav Husak at Ruzyne airport in Prague were CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, and Josef Kempny; candidate Central Committee Presidium members Jan Fojtik and Josef Human; Central Committee Secretaries Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; Zdenek Horeni, member of the Central Committee Secretariat; and other officials.

HUSAK SENDS MOZAMBIQUE TELEGRAM ON MACHEL DEATH

AU291502 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Oct 86 p 1

[CTK report: "Expressions of Deep Sympathy; G. Husak's Telegram to the People's Republic of Mozambique"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, has sent a telegram to the Central Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo) and the Goverment of the People's Republic of Mozambique. On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, and the CSSR Government and in his own name, he expresses in it deep commiseration over the tragic demise of Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The telegram highly appraises Comrade Machel's merits in the fight against colonial rule and for Mozambique's liberty and independence. It particularly underscores his decisive role in Frelimo's transformation into a revolutionary party which came to head the efforts to a new, socially just society.

The telegram expresses the conviction that, in fulfilling Samora Machel's legacy, the Mozambique people, led by the Frelimo Party, will rally for a further resolute struggle to consolidate and develop revolutionary achievements. The telegram concludes by saying that we in the CSSR will do everything to further consolidate and develop the relations of friendship, cooperation, and international solidarity between the CSSR's people and the people of the People's Republic of Mozambique for the benefit of both countries and in the interests of peace and progress in the world.

In connection with the tragic demise of Mozambique's president and chairman of the Frelimo Party, Samora Moises Machel, the Central Trade Union Council sent a condolence telegram to the general secretary of the Organization of Mozambique's Working People (OTM).

FUEL, POWER SITUATION IN WINTER TO BE 'STRAINED'

AU291435 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Oct 86 p 2

[CTK report: "Topical Energy Savings"]

[Text] Bratislava (CTK) -- A press conference which was held on 27 October in Bratislava was devoted to the topical tasks of ensuring fuels and energy for the national economy this winter, to deliveries for the domestic market, to the further development of mass sports, as well as to the propagation of the World Winter University Games [universiada] in Slovakia. Jaroslav Kansky, deputy premier of the Slovak SR, provided the briefing: He began by pointing out that the situation in fuels and energy supplies will be very strained during the winter. The situation is best for supplies of natural gas delivered to the national economy. The problems lie, above all, in the extraction and deliveries of bituminous coal. The ministerial departments must use maximum economy with regard to diesel oil and other motor fuels.

Jaruslav Kansky, deputy premier of the Slovak SR, then spoke about the political and social significance of the 1987 World Winter University Games which are being prepared in Slovakia for February. It will be one of the most significant undertakings in the history of the entire Czechoslovak physical culture. It is expected that more than 3,000 sportsmen, trainiers, and functionaries will participate.

GRAVITY OF EXPORT QUALITY PROBLEM EXPLAINED

AU241259 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Oct 86 p 6

[Frantisek Zdobina article under the rubric "Specialization, Cooperation, Integration": "You Do Not Beg for Quality -- It Has the Authority of a Law; Uncomplimentary Experience in Foreign Trade" -- passages between single slantlines published in wide-spaced type, between double slantlines in boldface]

[Excerpts] //I have to explain at the very beginning of this critically oriented article why I do not mention the names of enterprises and plants that have sent good with various flaws to foreign markets, thus harming our national economy. I do not name them because the competition could abuse this; the fight for customers in the nonsocialist markets is merciless and knows no rules. Here is an example: Some time ago the representatives of a certain enterprise of our foreign trade negotiated the sales of a rather complicated engineering product to the West. When the price was discussed, the customer demanded that it be substantially reduced, presenting -- as an argument -- articles from the producer's plant bulletin which pointed out how and where the goods offered for sale could be improved further.// [passage omitted]

From the viewpoint of our export needs there is no reason to praise iron metallurgy, chemical metallurgy, the rubber-asbestos industry, engineering, the leather industry, or also the woodworking, textile, and food industries.

I have no intention of belittling the activities of testing laboratories, but we know that their criteria are frequently more lenient than the demands of export markets, and for this reason I want to add supplementary data, as a telling index: Compared with 1984, the total number of complaints and claims with regard to products sold abroad increased 6.9 percent. The "credit" for this should be laid primarily at the door of our engineering works. [passage omitted]

The exporting enterprises and their representatives are reiterating, insistently and often, that the Soviet Union is our best and most reliable trade partner. But are they acting accordingly? Facts tell us otherwise... Preventive inspection of goods exported to the USSR showed that 14.1 percent of the total volume had various flaws. Certain producers of footwear, furniture, glass, and ready-made clothing are particularly hostile to quality. But what must alarm us most is the increasing number of shortcomings in engineering products; during the period under comparison they increased 2.7 percent. The enterprises managed by the Federal Ministry of General Engineering hold a record in this. [passage omitted]

The Soviet partners of our enterprises and plants will certainly raise their demands regarding the imported commodities. Those producers who want to assert themselves must respect this development and adjust to it; otherwise they will have to face the danger of losing their best and most reliable customer. The loss of Soviet orders would also have political aspects -- it would slow down the process of socialist integration and the establishment of direct economic relations, which are justly regarded as the bridge to the acceleration of the process of intensifying our economy. [passage omitted]

The organizations selling our wares abroad as well as the inspection agencies inform the producers about the flaws that have been found, and insist that they be removed and that quality be introduced into the entire reproduction process. Thus everybody knows "where his shoe pinches." We do not yet know about the development of quality this year, but a comparison between 1984 and 1985 indicated that /a turn for the better has not yet taken place./

How is this possible? Obviously many people are still tucked in away from the wind, and have failed to notice what is happening on world markets with regard to quality. [passage omitted] Analyses have shown that 80-90 percent of basic problems of quality lie outside the operations of foreign trade; let us therefore concentrate on the production process -- the place where quality is determined.

We want to avoid possible polemics and therefore confirm that there, too, we can find certain objective difficulties; that the quality achieved with old machinery and obsolete technologies is not the same as that achieved with the most up-to-date equipment. But it is an expression of the grossest alibi-seeking and deception of society to shift the blame for "shortalls" in quality onto that obsolescence. How often higher quality can be achieved by increased discipline, attentiveness, responsibility, creative inventiveness, and other qualities that require no investment!

The objection that no product exists that could be called perfect also does not apply. Perfection is unachievable -- but the perfection process has no end! However, we cannot reject the criticism that the pressure exerted by the system of economic management on quality achievements is unsatisfactory.

We could go on like this, but what good would that do? We do not need advocates for bad work; what we need is to put an end to lethargy, to lazy satisfaction with oneself and with criteria that do not take into account the developments at home and particulary on foreign markets. [passage omitted]

The CSSR Government resolution on stricter penalties for losses due to low-quality work became valid on 1 January 1986. The measures will be reflected in the material incentives of organizations and individual employees.

Briefly, here are the main measures: Low-quality production will be subtracted from the fulfillment figures for corresponding indexes; the incurred losses are included in the indexes affecting remunerations; certain exemptions become invalid, and inspection indexes are tightened. Remunerations to the technical inspection staff are linked with their catching low-quality products in the production process on their way to the dispatching section and the customer. [passage omitted]

The markets are the chief arbiter of what is produced where, and how. The people must be openly told about the losses to their wage fund and to their earnings due to nonadherence to quality parameters; and also that if we do not sell, the profit drops, and as we all know, profit is the main source of income for the state treasury.

//This article would have been far more attractive, had we listed the names of management and executive staff recalled from their functions because they had shunted care for quality to a sidetrack. We have intentionally not named these people -- so as to stress again that quality concerns really /everybody./ //

PROPERTY ACQUISITION SEEN AS ANTISOCIAL

AU281415 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Oct 86 p 4

[Article by Jan Lazar, lecturer of the Slovak Communist Party and CPCZ Central Committee: "Topical Problems in the Development of Personal Ownership"]

[Excerpts] Citizens of a socialist society can acquire things or property in personal ownership, as a means of satisfying their material and cultural needs. [passage omitted]

The acquisition of property by dishonest means by some of our citizens is a really striking antisocial phenomenon. This phenomenon has become a serious problem in the CSSR, because it is so pervasive; therefore, the party and state agencies have focused their attention on it. This concern was expressed in the well-known CPCZ Central Committee Presidium letter of March 1983, which roused and mobilized the party and the broad civil public for a stronger fight against these negative antisocial phenomena -- and particularly against the acquisiton of property, or of property benefits, by dishonest means -- most often from violations of the principle of remuneration according to the merits of one's work. [passage omitted]

However, knowledge and experience show us that the norms of civil, criminal, and possible financial, laws which assign responsibility for unjustified property benefits are not effective enough; therefore, the legally and socially founded intention to siphon off dishonestly acquired property is being fulfilled only partly, and with great difficulty. It is becoming obvious that the valid legal amendment is not being used fully in this regard, and one reason is that certain links of the mechanism aimed at fighting the acquisition of unjustified property benefits are not functioning properly.

Another topical problem connected with personal ownership is the nonfunctional accumulation of things or property, by some of our citizens, in contradicion to the purpose of personal ownership and often in amounts not corresponding to their personal needs. Frequently the accumulation of property by certain citizens follows from their not having overcome the private-ownership psychology, or from a distorted hierarchy of ethical values, as well as from the fact that they have not yet made the socialist way of life their own.

Civil law gives only a general rule on limiting personal ownership, by forbidding the accumulation of things in contradiction to the interests of the society over and above the personal needs of the owner, his family, and household. If this limit is overstepped, the law withdraws the protection of personal ownership. This occurs when quantity reaches a level which contradicts society's interests. The law specifically limits personal ownership quantitatively only in one instance, that is, in the ownership of a small family home or apartment: the law rules that only one such home or apartment can be held in personal ownership.

At the same time, a transgression of the general rule and the specific ban with regard to a small family home or apartment leads to the basic consequence that other commodities held by the citizen in private ownership no longer enjoy comprehensive protection as personal ownership. [passage omitted]

From the general law on the quantitative limitation of personal ownership it follows that, should the property of an individual (real estate, automobiles, savings) reach a disproportionate amount (for instance, the total value of Kcs1 million or more), the suitable legal means should be considered to reduce this property, at least when it is transferred to the heirs after the owner's death. Such an idea is socially fully justified because, even if we assume that the bequeather (legal predecessor) had acquired the property honesty, his heir, or another legatee, surely contributed no work of his own to its acquisition. From this viewpoint, a very positive role could be played by such legal means as the progressive taxation of legacies. The need to introduce such legal means was specifically mentioned by Comrade M. Gorbachev at the 27th CPSU Congress.

In this connection, the question arises whether the valid Czechoslovak amendment of the law on legacy taxation operates efficiently with regard to the socially undesirable or unjustified accumulation of property through inheritance.

We know that a new legal amendment regarding notary publics' fees became valid in our country on 1 January 1985 (Slovak National Council law No. 139/1984 and Czech National Council Law No. 146/1984). [passage omitted] One can assume that such an undifferentiated "egalitarian" and universally advantageous regulation of inheritance fees benefits the most properous people most. That is why it seems desirable to reassess this legal amendment and to incorporate into it the principle of a progressive inheritance tax. [passage omitted] If the valid legal amendment is maintained, it will enable our most prosperous citizens to preserve a privileged property position for their heirs, ranking them among millionaires by virtue of their inheritance, without any socially useful work.

From this standpoint we must thoroughly reassess the efficacy and impact of the legal amendment for the inheritance tax in the CSSR, and consider changing it. At the same time, we should take into account the experience and knowledge acquired in the USSR and other socialist countries, and possibly even other countries, where a progressive inheritance tax is a matter of course. [passage omitted]

COMMUNIST URGED NOT TO RESIGN TU FUNCTIONS

AU220739 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Oct 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Firmly Grasping the Chain Links"]

[Excerpts] The struggle for new thinking and new approaches to intensify society's socioeconomic development, to accelerate the introduction scientific and technological achievements into practice, and to enhance the efficiency and quality of work, is no simple thing. [passage omitted]

The annual deliberations of trade union sectors and of members meetings in workshop organizations and basic deliberations of the revolutionary Trade Union Movement (ROH) are currently culminating; the enterprise, trade union, individual and all-union conferences and congresses are being prepared; now in particular the Communists' participation in trade union activities must be highly efficient. Their agitation must involve both word and deed. In this context we must recall V.I. Lenin's words: "It is not sufficient to be revolutionary and a follower of socialism, or a Communist in general. At every moment one must know how to find that particular link in the chain that must be grasped with all one's might in order to be able to hold the entire chain, and to prepare the transition to the next link..."

The trade union links which we will forge today must be firm and without flaw; they must be able to activate the working people to fulfill the tasks today and in the future. The force of words will not steel them if these words do not correspond to deeds. The personal example of a Communist, a functionary who is also of a rank-and-file ROH member, will attract them most convincingly. An unappeasable spirit with regard to shortcomings and self-satisfaction, a searching spirit, and creativity and enthusiasm for the cause -- these features must be typical of every trade unionist. The same applies to fearlessly doing away with habitual, and even harmful, stereotypic methods in work and in life. The motto is "frankness" and the decisive overcoming of shortcomings. The words spoken by the leader of the world proletariate are still alive and topical: "Communists must not pass over the weaknesses of their movement in silence; they must frankly criticize them in order to get rid of them more speedily and more radically."

But frankness was lacking in quite a few annual deliberations of the trade union sector. [passage omitted] Global figures on the economy of an enterprise were often heard even at meetings where Communists and representatives of economic management participated both in preparing the meeting and in its deliberations. What motivating impact could such deliberations produce? Figures told the working people next to nothing, and in consequence there was nothing to discuss. This made it difficult to direct initiative toward problems in the plan; thus, one simply did not mention them. The means for exchanging experience's were unused, even in such an important sector of trade union work as the expansion of the brigade form of labor organization and remuneration the BFOPO. Trade union deliberations left much to be desired with regard to this innovative form. It is not enough to stress only the qualitative aspects of the development, number, and percentage of operating collectives! The demand that the working people's participation in management be increased -- and the BFOPO is its most creative expression -- was verbally proclaimed but not sufficiently implemented in practical life.

Likewise, the appraisal of the development of working initiative in the collectives was for the most part, concerned with whether or not they totally fulfilled their intentions; but the substance -- the uncompromising undercovering of shortcomings, the search for and use of reserves in the work of brigades, collectives, and individuals -- all this was left aside. [passage omitted]

Following the annual meetings of trade union sectors, we have almost 25,000 Communists filling the post of shop stewards. This is a great force, but only in places where this function is viewed with full responsibility and weight. We stress this because a shop steward's work is not adequately valued everywhere, even though he is the direct agitator, organizer, and defender of the working people's rights.

Conflicts and frequently even chicanery in relations between a trade union functionary and an economic executive are not rare. We often hear about cases in which even party members resign from trade union functions. That is exactly why these problems in trade union work should also be discussed at the sessions of ROH factory organizations and enterprise conferences. The annual deliberations open broad scope for this, which must be used.

It is no honor for a Communist to give up trade union work under the pretext of some "unsolvable" problem. Is he incapable, does he not want to do this work, or does he fear the emergence of even greater conflicts? Is he surrendering in the struggle against those who put spokes in his wheel, just because they are in positions above him? We can find such instances, too. But a nonparty attitude has a bad impact on his fellow workers and, what is more, on the authority of the party -- as well as, understandably, on the trade union organization.

Critical words, warnings, proposals, and polemics concerning many problems in trade union work are now an everyday occurrence. But can we say and prove that the discussions bear fruit everywhere? Or do we hear alien tones in it? For instance, under a layer of grand words or great reproaches, no mention is made of specific culprits and arguments? General criticism of poor work morale and insufficient technological discipline has enhanced neither the quality, nor the impact of deliberations. As an example, let us just mention the development of the initiative of the Central Trade Union Council (URO), which already should have been fully realized but, as economic results tell us, has so far shown no sign of its presence and no impact on final results in plants and enterprises. The trade unionists leave much to be desired, to say the least, with regard to the fulfillment of their intentions. [passage omitted]

It is not good enough simply to tell people that this or that must be done in this or that way! The working people's collectives justly demand an explanation why this or that innovation must be introduced. [passage omitted] The impulses provided by the meetings of trade union sectors are a sign that not much has been done to discuss the issues and resolve them promptly and effectively. In many workshops, enterprises, offices, and institutions these impulses are often forgotten. Accordingly, the working people's initiative diminishes, and the people stop proposing, suggesting, and challenging in the interests of the common cause -- they merely fulfill the working graphs. And this is insufficient at a time when great qualitative transformations are desirable.

The road toward effectiveness runs through work with the people; and a real Communist, a fighter for what is new, reveals his character and conviction by listening attentively to the people and by pushing theie contributing proposals into practice -- even by his own actions.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH HUNGARY -- Prague Oct 28 (CTK) -- Documents specifying the programs of scientific-technological cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Hungary in the sphere of environment for 1986-1987 have been signed here today at the close of a visit of Hungarian State Secretary and Chairman of the State Institute of Environmental Protection Kalman Abraham. The visit took place at the invitation of Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Commission for scientific-Technological Development and Investments Jaromir Obzina on October 27-28. The two representatives informed one another about the adopted measures which will help improve environment in Czechoslovakia and Hungary. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1525 GMT 28 Oct 86 LD]

KADAR RECEIVES USSR ACADEMICIAN G. ARBATOV

LD281201 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Janos Kadar, MSZMP general secretary, has received academician Georgiy Arbatov, director of the United States of America and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The illustrious Soviet academician is staying in Hungary as the guest of the party's Central Committee.

Arbatov on Reykjavik

For the Budapest television interview with Georgiy Arbatov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and director of the United States and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, aired on 29 October, see page AA 1 of the 30 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

PPF DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MOSCOW MEETING

LD280945 Budapest MTI in English 0857 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 28 (MTI) -- Headed by Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front [PPF], a People's Front delegation left for Moscow on Tuesday on the invitation of the association of Soviet Friendship Societies. Leaders of the two movements are to review the state of bilateral relations and possibilities for the further development of cooperation.

KADAR RECEIVES VISITING SPANISH CP LEADER

LD291838 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Janos Kadar, party general secretary, has held a discussion with Gerardo Iglesias, general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party [PCE], who is in our country at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee.

At the meeting, they took a stance in favor of the unity of the communist parties and every other peace-loving, anti-imperialist, progressive force. They valued highly and assured their support for the Soviet proposals that provide a realistic and mutually acceptable possibility for agreement on nuclear disarmament. Janos Kadar and Gerardo Iglesias informed one another about the situation of the two countries. They expressed their conviction that the strengthening of inter-party cooperation serves well the interests of the two countries and peoples.

Janos Kadar gave a luncheon in honor of the PCE general secretary. Attending the luncheon were Miklos Ovari, member of the politburo and secretary of the Central committee, and Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee.

PRESS REVIEWS 'COUNTERREVOLUTION' OF 1956

AU290601 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Oct 86 p 6

[First article in a series of unattributed articles entitled "1956--The Answer of Facts--1986": "Judging the Counterrevolution (1)" -- passages between slantlines published in boldface and boxed in]

[Text] As we indicated in our paper yesterday, we are beginning a series using facts and data to provide answers to questions that have occasionally arisen partly from lack of knowledge and partly as a result of Western propaganda directed against today's Hungary. In the installments today and tomorrow we deal with an evaluation of events between 23 October and 4 November 1956. Next week, we will discuss subjects relating to the time since 1956.

/"... The Hungarian Government considers the 1956 uprising taboo. In a country that has become the most liberal and is the most willing to show initiative in the Eastern bloc, there is not a single, easily accessible novel, short story, theater play, film, or poem that so much as refers to the revolution and its aftermath." -- This appears on the first (!) page of THE NEW YORK TIMES in July this (!) year/.

The Hungarian press, radio, and television has made use of reports, analyses, and documents to produce hundreds of series on the counterrevolution. In July 1957 our paper carried a series of reports dealing with the events and the four reasons for them; we published a series in 1965, and another in 1981.

A great number of books have been published about the counterrevolution. Here are a few of them: Havasi-Herczeg-Kerek: "The Attack on the Radio, 23 October 1956" ["1956 Oktober 23, A Radio Ostroma"], (Kossuth, 1957); Marton Lovas: "What Happened in Budapest Between 23 October and 4 November?" ["Mi Tortent Budapesten Oktober 23-tol November 4-ig?"] (Kossuth, 1957); Solyom-Zele: "In Battle With the Counterrevolution" ["Harcban az Ellenforradalommal"], (Mora, 1957); "Counterrevolution in Hungary" ["Ellenforradalom Magyarorszagon"], (Studies, Kossuth, 1958); Ferenc Z-nagy: "As I Saw It" ["Ahogy en Lattam"], (Gondolat, 1965); Janos Molnar: "Counterrevolution in Hungary in 1956," ["Ellenforradalom Magyarorszagon 1956-ban"]. (Akademiai Kiado, 1967); Ervin Hollos-Vera Lajtai: "Who Were They, What Did They Want?" ["Kik Voltak, mit Akartak?"], (Kossuth, 1967); Janos Berecz: "Counterrevolution With Pen and Weapons, 1956" ["Ellenforradalom Tollal es Fegyverrel"], (Kossuth, 1969); "This is What Happened" ["Ez Tortent"], NEPSZABADSAG Series, (Kossuth, 1981); Ervin Hollos-Vera Lajtai: "Cold War Against Hungary -- 1956" ["Hideghaboru Magyarorszag Ellen -- 1956"], (Kossuth, 1982); Sandor Gereb-Pal Hajdu: "The Rearguard Action of the Counterrevolution" ["Az Ellenforradalom Utovedharca"], (Kossuth, 1986); the third, extended edition of the above-mentioned book by Janos Berecz will appear for this year's anniversary; Endre Bana: "A Picture Chronicle of 30 Years" ["30 ev Kepes Kronikaja"], Ervin Hollos-Vera Lajtai: "Dramatic Days" ["Dramai Napok"].

A total of 24 monographs have been published in the counties alone providing a summary of events during the counterrevolution.

A most diverse range of belletristic works have dealt with this subject. An anthology was published just a few weeks ago entitled "Squaring Up" ["Szamadas"], which contained short sotries on 1956 by Hungarian writers. Its authors include Gabor Thurzo, Sandor Rideg, Endre Fejes, Zoltan Galabardi, Endre Illes, Tibor Cseres, Istvan Gaal, Endre Gerelyes, Kalman Sandor, Tibor Dery, Istvan Orkeny, Gyorgy Nemes, Istvan Soter, Bulcsu Bertha.

Let us mention some of the more substantial works: Imre Dobozy: "Tapolca Castle" ["A Tapolcai Var"], (1957); Miklos Zalka: "The Undermined Field" ["Aknamezo"], (1957); Sandor Benamy: "The Button-Maker's Death. An Episode in October" ["A Gombonto Halala. Oktoberi Epizod"], (1958); Andras Berkesi: "A Storm in October" ["Oktoberi Vihar"], (1958); Gabor Thurzo: "Amen, Amen," (1959); Ferenc Santa: "Twenty Hours," (1964); Erno Urban: "Whirlwind" ["Forgoszel"], (1958); Klara Feher: "Strange Reflections in the Water" ["Idegen Viztukor"] (1959); Lajos Mesterhazi: "Descent to Hell" [Pokoljaras"], (1959); Miklos Zalka: "A Peculiar Person: ["Kulonos Ember"], (1960); Kalman Szentivanyi: "Rainbow From the West" ["Nyugati Szivarvany"] (1960); Lajos Galambos: "It Has Been Cold Since Yesterday" ["Hideg van Tegnag ota"], (1961); Gyorgy Moldova: "A Secluded Pavilion" ["Maganyos Pavilon"] (1966); Erzsebet Galgoczi: "Common Sin" ["A Kozos Bun"], (1976); Peter Nadas: "End of a Family Novel" ["Egy Csaladregeny Vege"], (1977); Gyorgy Ronay: "The Panther and the Kid" ["A Parduc es a godolye"], (1978); Laszlo Gyurko: "The Joyful Descent to Hell by Doctor Faustus" ["Faustus Doktor Boldogsagos Pokoljarasa"], (1979); Ferenc Karinthy: "Autumn in Budapest" ["Budapesti Osz"], (1982); Gyorgy Timar: "Something Faster Than Death" ["Ami Gyorsabb a Halalnal"], (1986).

Here are a few film titles, listed chronologically: "At Midnight" ["Ejfelkor"], (Ivan Boldizsar-Gyorgy Revesz); "Yesterday" ["Tegnap"], (Imre Dobozy-Marton Keleti); "At Dawn" ["Virrad"], (Imre Dobozy-Marton Keleti); "Twenty Hours" ["Husz Ora"] (Ferenc Santa-Zoltan Fabri); "Ten Thousand Days: ["Tizezer Nap"], (Imre Gyongyossy-Sandor Csori-Ferenc Kosa); "The Witness" ["A Tanu"], (Peter Bacso); "The Stone Thrown High" ["Feldobott Ko"], (Sandor Sara); "Love Affair" ["Szerelem"], (Tibor Dery-Karoly Makk); "Day Before Yesterday" ["Tegnapelott"], (Peter Bacso); "A Ceiling Split in Two" [Kettevalt Mennyezet], (Pal Gabor); "Vera Angi," (Endre Veszi-Pal Gabor); "Life, Wretched Life" ["Te Rongyos Elet"], (Peter Bacso); "Diary for My Children" ["Naplo Gyermekeimnek"], (Marta Meszaros).

The same subject has been treated by a number of threater plays, such as the following dramas: Andras Berkesi: "The Closing Circuit" ["A Kor Bezarul"]; Jozsef Darvas: "Drunken Rain" ["Reszeg Eso"]; Imre Dobozy: "We Continue Tomorrow: ["Holnap Folytatjuk"]; Lajos Mesterhazi: "The People of Budapest" ["Pesti Emberek"]; Jozsef Palfy: "The Hungarian Question" ["A Magyar Kerdes"]; Istvan Orkeny: "Johnny in a Rain of Blood" ["Pisti Zivatarban"]

Of course, the conception of the works listed above is different in each case and the works reflect several trends, but this refutes all the more the view that we consider this period of our history as "taboo."

There is a deliberate silence in Hungary about both the responsibility and the serious crimes and mistakes of the party, and of Matyas Rakosi and his associates, which led to the armed uprising/.

Since the foundation of the revolutionary worker-peasant government in November 1956, the MSZMP has several times publicly analyzed the reasons for the outbreak of the counterrevolution in Hungary. This issue was analyzed in full detail by the provisional Central Committee of the MSZMP on 2, 3, and 5 December 1956. In its resolution on the matter, which was passed on 8 December 1956, the Committee said:

"There are four fundamental reasons for, or rather factors underlying the events. The influence of these factors was felt long before the detonation of events, since all the factors existed parallel to and were interconnected and interlined with each other, and together they led to the tragic developments."

The resolution also analyzed the four reasons, and considered the first among them to be the role played by the Rakosi-Gero group.

"The Rakosi-Gero clique, which played an important part in the Central Directorate of the Hungarian Workers Party and in the government of the Hungarian People's Republic, from the end of 1948 failed to comply with the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism. The group established a sectarian and dogmatic political line in party and state affairs, as well as in the management of the economy. It established bureaucratic and authoritarian methods in the leadership. These harmful methods led to extremely serious mistakes and crimes.... As a result of the series of mistakes, bitterly disappointed communists and the democratic masses outside the party fought to correct these mistakes, but they remained faithful to communist thought, to the socialist social system, and to the Hungarian People's Republic."

The resolution mentions in second place the role of the traitor Imre Nagy and his group of supporters. The basis of this thought is that this group "carried out positive activity as long as the fight was directed against the political line of the Rakosi-Gero clique. In spring 1956, however, a fundamental change took place in the attitude of the group, influencing also the character of the group . . . The group did not present a positive program for correcting the errors and it carried out a one-sided attack on the party without separating itself from the reactionaries. It encouraged the reactionary forces and significantly contributed to the outbreak of the counterrevolution."

The third factor in the resolution refers to the illegal groups of counterrevolutionary forces among the Horthy-fascist and Hungarian capitalist-feudalist blocs in Hungary, as well as to Hungarian emigrant forces in the West. The December 1956 party resolution stated that the fourth reason was international capitalism, which played a decisive role in the Hungarian events, the aims of which pointed beyond the Hungarian question.

In the second half of June 1957 the party held a national conference, at which it dealt with the reasons and events of the counterrevolution, as well as with the internationalist help of the Soviet Union.

The Central Committee met again between 14-16 August 1962 and reconsidered all the political cases and procedures that were in violation of the law or were based on fabricated charges between 1949 and 1953. It summarized the events and consequences, verified political guilt, and concluded all unsettled matters once and for all.

On 20 August 1962 it issued a resolution which said, "...in 1956 the MSZMP fought against the counterrevolution and defended workers' power and at the same time it firmly distanced itself from the personality cult, eliminating all elements and signs of it in our party...."

The resolution dealt in detail with individual crimes, with the main reaons for and circumstances of trials violating socialist justice, with the personal responsibility of individual members of the Rakosi-Gero clique, and with the measures required.

In his speech at the Eighth MSZMP Congress, Janos Kadar explained, among other things, why was it necessary for the Central Committee to put this question on the agenda in August 1962.

"First," he said, "it was necessary to restore the true memory of Comrades Laszlo Rajk, Tibor Szony, Andras Szalai, Gyorgy Palffy, Laszlo Solyom, and others to Hungarian and international public opinion. Second it was necessary to rehabilitate our innocent comrades who were charged, punished, and denigrated during the years of the personality cult, in cases where it had not as yet been done due to some mistakes. We also had to deal with this issue in order to politically accuse Rakosi, Gero, and others for their political responsibility in the trials during the period of the personality cult, and exclude them from the party.

"Every point in the August resolution was meant to provide further guarantees that socialist justice will not be violated, and party democracy will not be trampled on any more in our party and in the history of our country."

And here are a few more words by Janos Kadar in conclusion: "The mistakes of the past will sooner or later be removed from the agenda, but the communists must not forget the experience gained from analyzing the work of old party leaderships, because if they do, it would seriously threaten the party's work in the future."

/How can we say that Imre Nagy was on the side of the counterrevolution, when it is well-known that he was a Communist and had a leading function in the party?

True, Imre Nagy was several times a member of leading party organizations. On 23 October 1956, the Central Directorate of the Party of Hungarian Workers reelected him as member of the Politburo and proposed that the Presidential Council appoint him as premier. In this office he agreed to the introduction of a curfew and martial law, and called upon the rebels to surrender. This is proved by the report of the Hungarian news agency. In his first radio speech on 24 October, he said that hostile elements had attacked the people's republic. Later he repeated this and stated that in the interest of socialist order, it would be necessary to ask help from the Soviet Union.

In his speech on 25 October, Imre Nagy repeated this again and talked about "//a small number of counterrevolutionary instigators//." On 25 October, Andor Gellert, former editor-in-chief of Radio Free Europe, declared in the situation report No. 9 that night that, by regarding the events as a counterrevolution and introducing martial law, "Imre Nagy became the greatest traitor in Hungarian history." (From the collection of documentaries by R.T. Holt: "Radio Free Europe," Minneapolis, 1958)

This view of Imre Nagy was also confirmed by Andras Hegedus, deputy premier at that time. ("A Life in the Shadow of a Thought," biographical interview with Andras Hegedus. Prepared by Zoltan Zsille, 1985; excerpts of this were also broadcast on Radio Free Europe). Referring to the evening of 23 October 1956: "Imre Nagy came into party headquarters .... The way events turned out took him by surprise .... He did not know what to think about them. Let us not forget that Imre Nagy had been a Communist leader for a long time and spent years in exile in Moscow. He did not protest, and even agreed to asking for help from Soviet troops. Then his attitude changed...." Why? On the 25th ... a committed but closed group was formed around Imre Nagy .... Arguments grew more heated by the day. The big chance took place on the 28th around noon...."

The party conference held in 1957 also discussed the changed attitude of Imre Nagy. Referring to the 23 October session, the party conference's view was as follows: [paragraph continues]

"... When the Central Directorate made this decision, it was aware of the fact that Imre Nagy, Losonczy, and other's had made several mistakes. But...it assumed that they remained communists, who despite their great mistakes, would help to solve the problems of the party and the Hungarian nation, which were partly their fault as well. ... The fact that Imre Nagy and his group joined the camp of the opposition was only recognized during the gradual and step by step developments."

By now we know that the Munich center of Free Europe had received a telegram from the Europe Committee in New York, and it contained the minimum conditions in eight points that were to be followed by the counterrevolutionary forces. These points were as follows: The immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops. -- A minister must be in charge of the armed forces who has never been a member of any previous cabinets or central communist agency. -- Full amnesty for all "freedom-fighters" taking party in the uprising. -- The exclusion from the provisional government of everybody who was in contact with the government of the "regime" or with the highest party leadership since the premiership of Imre Nagy. -- The government (the new provisional government) majority must be formed from the various groups of "patriots." -- The convocation of a constitutional assembly elected by "free" and secret ballot in order to draw up a new constitution and a new government program, which also have to be accepted by a referendum. -- Hungary should quit the Warsaw Pact. -- Local workers councils and other councils, as well as "patriotic" committees should continue their work and keep in touch with each other until all the above-mentioned conditions are fulfilled.

And what happened? Let us quote from two well-known emigre writers: "The speech made by Imre Nagy on 28 October was a turning point. It pointed far beyond expectations, considering the composition of the government. (Ferenc Fejto: "Budapest 1956. The Hungarian Revolution," ["A Magyar Forradalom"] Julliard, Paris, 1965, p. 58-59)

We are justified in considering 28 October as one of the decisive turning points of the revolution and war of independence .... In the afternoon of 28 October Imre Nagy gave another speech on radio, in which he identified himself with several of the significant revolutionary demands. ... "Let us add that Imre Nagy did not come to this conclusion on his own; his direct colleagues advised him, what is more, almost pushed him in this direction." (Peter Gosztonyi: "1956, History of the Hungarian Revolution," ["1956. A Magyar Forradalom Tortenete"] Ujvary-Gr f Verlag, Munich, 1981, pp. 109, 114)

On 29 October Radio Free Europe carried all the 8 points in a special broadcast, and based on this, the counterrevolutionary Hungarian National Committee led by Dudas published its 25 demands in its newspaper MAGYAR FUGGETLENSEG on 30 October. However, it also added something else: "... We request the Security Council to send material and if necessary, military help to Hungary .... Hungary decleares its neutrality."

/As it is known, the Imre Nagy government accepted even these demands. On 30 October Imre Nagy received Jozsed Dudas and his delegation of "freedom fighters." According to an MTI report, "the talks were conducted in a favorable atmosphere and the proposals of the rebels will be submitted to the government by Imre Nagy, chairman of the Council of Ministers/."

Imre Nagy told foreign correspondents on 31 October 1956, //he firmly intended to make Hungary withdraw from the Warsaw Pact//.

Meanwhile the white terror was wreaking havoc in the streets. All over the country 3,000 persons were arrested and 10,000 were sentenced to death by various death lists; a hunt for people went on in the streets of the capital city and of several big towns in the provinces; there were lynchings and innocent people were murdered.

Regarding the extent of the bloodbath, the representative of International Red Cross in Budapest said in a radio speech:

"All prisoners should be treated in accordance with human morality. It is preposterous and irreconcilable with the behavior of civilized nations that prisoners should be slaughtered and hanged as in the Middle Ages." (as quoted by the work "Radio Program Mirror" ["Radiodasok Tukreben"], p. 312)

It is worth noting that in many places of the country, former Arrow Cross people and other extreme right-wing elements were shouting slogans to instigate anti-Semitism, and were beating up and intimidating people, including even those who raised their voices against such brutality.

The events brought the danger of a civil war, and, moreover of the outbreak of a consequent world war.

Many people placed their hopes in Imre Nagy and expected him to renew socialist society and guarantee humane values, but he was carried away by the counterrevolution and he betrayed the cause he had hitherto served; he bears enormous responsiblity for the neglect of the counterrevolution in fulfilling the impatient demands of the 23 October student demonstrations and thus turning these demands into a bloodbath and a national tragedy.

/Why do we hold fast to the statement that Mindszenty and his followers wanted to restore the old system/?

The deceptive hostile propaganda said in its slogans from the start that all it wanted was "to correct the mistakes" and to have a "democratic socialism." This is understandable, since we know that the regime prior to liberation did to the country and to the Hungarian nation. It would have been impossible to achieve success through a program aiming at a restoration. But what do the facts show?

On 17 July Radio Free Europe announced the following: "We have to make people believe that the aim of the fight is to achieve a form of socialism that is freer, is democratic, and is without great mistakes."

Facts, however, went far beyond this timid presentation. Let us follow the path of Jozsef Mindszenty, in order to understand it better. On 30 October 1956 Major Antal Palinkas (Pallavichini) brought the cardinal to Budapest from Felsopeteny, where he was under house arrest after he had been found guilty of conspiracy; and on the instructions of Zoltan Tildy the cardinal was put up in the Archbishop's residence in the castle. Already, Misdszenty said to the people greeting him in Retsag, "My children, I shall continue where I had to stop 8 years ago."

"In Buda on 31 October 1956, I was receiving many Hungarians and foreign delegations from early morning until late evening; both clergy and laity alike." ("The Memoirs of Jozsef Mindszenty", Toronto, 1974, p. 417)

On 1 November Mindszenty also received Zoltan Tildy, and told him that "...we cannot believe the Bolsheviks and this is one more reason that the country's new leaders should as soon as possible ask and urge the United Nations to intervene." (Ibid., pp.435-436)

The British paper THE SCOTSMAN wrote (29 November 1956) the following: "The marching into Budapest of Cardinal Mindszenty, which was accompanied by peals of church bells, was a theatrical crescendo of the advancing anticommunists, and it was broadcast to the whole world. In the heat of circumstances, Mindszenty became the intellectual leader of the revolt and his words weighed more than all the appeals made by Imre Nagy. The helpless premier hoped to avoid catastrophe by yielding to the storm and accepting all the anticommunist demands."

These developments and the presence of Mindszenty encouraged the establishment of dozens of "national" and "Crhistian" parties whose programs aimed, without exception, at the restoration of the Horthy regime, and all of which considered Mindszenty as their leader. Mindszenty announced that "...these scattered fires, represent a clear argument for the Hungarian nations' claim for a Christian ideology and will have to be united in one kettle." (Jozsef Horvath: "The Magyars and Christianity in 1956" ["Magyarsag es Keresztenyseg 56-Ban"] NEMZETOR Publication, Munchen, 1981, p.30).

As far as this kettle is concerned, the counterrevolutionary paper MAGYAR FUGGETLENSEG said (2 November) the following:

"The Christian Front was established to unite all groups and parties advocating Christian politics. The provisional leadership of the Christian Front will hold session on Friday afternoon after having worked illegally for 10 years." We also learn that the Christian Front had 200 illegal members in summer 1956 and even had a program later on. This called to battle all those "who were mentally and professionaly prepared to overthrow the Satanism of the new world, the proletarian dictatorship...."

This group included the Catholic People's Party, and was led among others by Geza Bornesmissza, former minister of industry under the Horthy regime; Dr Sandor Knob, former general secretary of the National Federation of Industrialists; and Ferenc Revhegyi, former colonel of the general staff. On 2 November they described the situation as follows: "It is now time we took the power of forming a government." (Archives of the Ministry of Interior)

Many other parties approached Mindszenty and demanded to be included in the government. The leaders of most of the armed groups also wanted to have a government led by Mindszenty.

"The situation of Imre Nagy is extremely delicate. In Hungary the decisive power lies in the hands of Cardinal Jozsef Mindszenty," declared the radio in London already on 1 November.

Based on the reports of Allen Dulles, director of the CIA, even the President of the United States was convinced that Imre Nagy had failed and the rebels wanted his resignation.

"Cardinal Mindszenty is the possible leader if he is supported by the Catholic fervor of the Hungarian people." (Eisenhower: "Years in the White House Guarding Peace. Personal Account 1956-1961," [Evek a Feher Hazban Abeke Orhelyen. Szemelyes Szamadas. 1956-1961"] New York, 1965, p. 82)

In accordance with this, the Munich-based Radio Free Europe received an instruction: "The slogan is: Mindszenty for Premier! They wanted to make him premier of Hungary and begin the construction of a corporate state in which the landlords and the church will retrieve their lands and privileges." (Bela Horvath-Imre Vamos: "Protext. The RFE and Hungary" ["Tiltakozas. A Szabad Europa Radio es Magyarorszag"] Latohatar, Budapest, 19 February 1962)

Here follows a few lines from the memoirs of a British author who is still an enthusiastic supporter of the Hungarian opposition, and whose name we have even seen recently: "The only person who could have been successful in uniting the large group of diverse conservative, Christian, Horthyist, and neofascist parties into a clerical coalition that would have been in opposition with even the democratic coalitions that would have been in opposition with even the democratic coalition parties, was Cardinal Midszenty.... Midszenty was the focal point where all turly reactionary and counterrevolutionary forces could have gathered." (Bill Lomax, Hungary 1956. London, 1976. p. 178)

Here follows part of Midszenty's radio speech broadcast on 3d November and which is included in the above-mentioned memoirs (pp. 437-441). After talking about the failure of the regime and about calling people to account, he outlined his political ideas as follows:

"... We want to be an exclusively culturally nationalist nation and country which is built on the foundations of private ownership limited by proper and must social interests. The Hungarian nation considers it natural that people look after our traditional historical and valuable institutions. In this position I would like to mention further, to inform the 6.5 million Catholic believers in the country, that we will abolish in the church all signs of violation and fraud carried out by the defeated regime.... We are justified in expecting that the institutions, societies, and the press of the Catholic Church will be reestablished."

These last words meant no more than the reversal of the land reform. Peasants, especially former agrarian proletariats and the poor peasants, understood this immediately; they did so all the more because the counterrevolution could not hide in villages as it did in Budapest or in larger towns. In the villages former farms managers, bailiffs, militiamen, town clerks, and in certain places the landlords themselves returned home, but they were recognized by the population and judged accordingly.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY RESUMES SESSION 24 OCT

LD241139 Budapest MTI in English 0926 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 24 (MTI) -- The autumn session of Hungarian paraliament continued in Budapest on Friday. As no more MPS wished to contribute to the debate over the draft amendment to the Law No. IV/1952 on marriage, family, and guardianship, the speaker closed the debate on Thursday.

The Friday session started with Minister of Justice Imre Markoja considering the constructions. After passing a decision, State secretary Illes Toth, president of the Hungarian Post Office, is to report on the work and development of the Hungarian Post Office.

MINISTER DETAILS JAN-SEP CONSUMER MARKET RESULTS

AU241354 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Oct 86 p 10

[Article by Andras Nyiro, head of department at the Ministry of Domestic Trade: "The Consumer Goods Market"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] As a whole, consumer supply developed in accordance with the provisions of the national economic plan.

Over the past 9 months retail trade turnover reached a total of 405.8 billion forints. This is 67.0 billion forints, or 8.6 percent more than same time last year. The growth of turnover is above the stipulated level both at constant and at current prices.

Retail trade turnover increased by 4 percent at constant prices as against the 1.2 percent stipulated. Even if calculated at a moderate rate, this year's figure could account for 2 year's worth of increase in turnover at constant prices out of the 9-percent increase stipulated for the whole Seventh 5-Year Plan period. Thus, consumer consumption, including purchases from the retail trade sector, provides the driving force of industrial production. [passage omitted]

Among alcoholic beverages, including wines, champagns, rum, and brandies, sold at or below base level, sales of beer increased significantly, although the increased summer demand could not be met entirely.

Apart from these types of products, which make up almost 40 percent of the store sales of foodstuffs and of beverages and tobacco, an increase was registered in the sales of milk products, butter, fats, bread, and bakery products. In spite of plentiful produce and better supply, however, sales of potatoes, vegetables, and fruit did not reach last year's level.

Among clothing articles at comparable prices, there was an increase in turnover in the sales of various textiles by the meter, readymade women's wear and children's clothing, as well as men's shoes. Sales of miscellaneous manufactured products increased by 5.6 percent; there are several goods that stand out in causing this above-average growth at constant prices in this main commodity group. Such goods are above all automobiles. Over the 9 months 88,750 automobiles were sold, 9,450 more than last year. A significant increase was registered in sales of electrical household refrigerators and deep-freezes. In the retail trade sector more automatic washing machines were sold than last year, yet demand remained unsatisfied.

Significantly more black-and-white and color television sets, record players, video recorders, and personal computers were sold than last year. However, there have been problems satisfying demands for some of these articles, especially television sets.

The building materials market is still characterized by a supply situation and sales increased only to a small extent. [passage omitted]

[A boxed-in graphic chart accompanying the above item illustrates "The Growth of Retail Trade Turnover (the constant prices index) for the first three Quarters of 1986." It shows: (A) figures stipulated for 1986; and (B) actual result for first three quarters of 1986. The percentages are approximately as follows:

	(A)	(B)
Food in Stores:	plus 1.2 percent	plus 6.1 percent
Catering:	minus 1.3 percent	minus 0.9 percent
Clothing:	minus 2.7 percent	minus 2.5 percent
Miscellaneous manufactures:	plus 2.6 percent	plus 6.1 percent
Total:	plus 1.2 percent	plus 4.0 percent

BISHOPS BENCH SUPPORTS MILITARY SERVICE

AU271014 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Oct 86 p 9

[MTI report: "Statement by the Catholic Bishops Bench on Military Service"]

[Text] At its autumn conference the Hungarian Catholic Bishops Bench issued a statement on military service, which we report below. The document points out that recently several accusations have been voiced here, and especially abroad, directed against the Hungarian Catholic Bishops Bench and claiming that the bishops do not care about those who object to military service as a personal matter of conscience, and who are therefore punished according to state law. The document continues as follows: With regard to compulsory military service the view held by the Bishops Bench is always in accord with the teaching of the Catholic Church and that of the Second Vatican Council. The social teaching of the Catholic Church proclaims that it is the right and duty of the state to protect the homeland, work for the benefit of its citizens, and maintain public order as well as the values of the nation and morality. At the same time it may request of its citizens all that is necessary to enforce, safeguard, and ensure its rights and duties; and this includes military service.

The statement further refers to a document of the Second Vatican Council and says that obligatory military service cannot be refused or condemned. Elaborating on this thought, the statement quotes from the council's document: "Those who serve their homeland with weapons should not consider themselves different people, but people who safeguard the security and freedom of nations. If they carry out their service in this spirit, they contribute to the consolidation of peace." In this form the teaching of the council approves of military service in suitable circumstances, above all the requirement that the service be directed toward security, the freedom of nations, and the consolidation of peace -- that is, toward the justified self-defense of peoples and not the enslavement of other nations. The council's document also points out that it seems reasonable for the law to provide for conscientious objectors who are prepared to serve human communities in other ways.

In its statement the Bishops Bench confirmed the following: According to the Constitution of the Hungarian People's Republic all citizens are obliged to protect their homeland. Discussions have also confirmed that in our homeland military service is directed exclusively toward protecting the homeland, maintaining peace, and strengthening public order. Fear of a military conflict, however, requires that all people of goodwill consider it their duty and obligation to use all possible legal means to ensure and maintain peace.

DAILY ASSESSES WINTER COAL SUPPLY SITUATION

AU241338 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Oct 86 p 4

[Article by Csaba Egerszegi: "Round-Up on Tezep (Fuel and Building Materials Enterprise) at the Beginning of the Season -- Fuel Supply With Problems of Selection"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The views about last year's fuel shortages are not unanimous. Jozsef Kovacs, head of the fuel depot in Cegled, said that it was not a question of a shortage of coal, but a hysteria. Mrs. Peter Uveges, Tezep director in Nagykoros, has a different opinion: "Thank God, the situation is not so bad today as it was last year when we received 5 wagons of coal and it was gone by 1100 in the morning. I don't want to have a similar situation again . . ."

The official heating season began in mid-October. Because of the fuel problems last year, it is very relevant to ask what the fuel supply is like today. [passage omitted]

Arriving at the fuel depot in Vac, I see whole mountains of coal. I spoke to Ferenc Paluska, director of the depot. [passage omitted] "You hve enough coal here. What is the choice like and what kinds are wanted?"

Paluska says, "Well, that is our problem, because everybody would like to buy good quality coal. In this region people queue up for coal nuggets from Felsogalla and coal from Oroszlany, but there will be less and less of these kinds. People do not like briquets and we soon find ourselves advertising in order to sell it." [passages omitted]

"This year's business has been 16 percent down compared with the first three quarters of last year", complains Zoltan Piro, director of the fuel depot in Godollo. "And what is more, we have sold even less Hungarian coal and coke (only 64 percent of the amount last year). Surely, the reason is the increasing use of gas for heating in Godollo. Many enterprises have changed over to gas, and private house owners also find this form of heating very popular."

[Egerszegi] "Why do people not buy Hungarian coal?"

Director Piro says, "because what we get is of very poor quality. Even now, we have 4 or 5 wagons of it crumbling away on the depot ground. People do not buy it. We have just received enriched nuggets from Ajka today, but this will be the same. This is true with coal for boilers as well, which is sold at 70-100 forints [amount not specified]. There are, however, certain coal qualities from Hungary which people do not buy, although they would be better than Polish coal -- for example, the enriched nuggets from Dudar. No wonder that our damage due to storage are increasing." [passge omitted]

"How typical are the progblems in the provinces and in Pest County", I asked Mrs. Janos Fabian, counselor of the Ministry of Domestic Trade.

[Fabian] "Demand can be met as far as quantity is concerned, but we do have problems. People are not accustomed to the types of coal our mines provide today. The Borsod mines will deliver 700,000 metric tons less than they did 5 years ago. There is also less black Mecsek coal available than required.

While this mine gave us 5.2 million metric tons of coal in 1982, last year it only gave us 5 million. At the same time there is more briquet coal. We can make up for the demand with briquets on the one hand, and with doubled imports on the other. While previously we imported 7-800,000 metric tons of coal and briquets, this year we have already imported 1.6 million metric tons. [passage omitted]

The market was disturbed last year and it is not easy to calm and normalize it again. Actually, the weather forecasters predict as milder winter, but even if it turns out to be a harsh one, there will be no problems with fuel supply this year (apart from the problems of selection).

BRIEFS

ETHNIC MINORITY COMMITTEES ESTABLISHED -- Budapest, October 29 (MTI) -- Ethnic minority committees and subcommittees have been set up in the south Hungarian County of Baranya to help implementation of minority policy targets of local councils with recommendations in 15 settlements inhabited by Germans and south Slavs. One and a half decades ago the first nationality committee affiliated to the county council was set up in Baranya which has nearly 40 percent of Hungary's German Population and 25 percent of south Slavs. At present there are 67 settlements in the county, where minorities make up more than 30 percent of locals. The regional committee holds four sessions a year, often in a German or south Slav-inhabited village, coordinatring and supervising the realization of minority policies on county level. The Hungarian members of the committees provide for the authentic information of Hungarians on the endeavours and problems of neighbour minorities. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 0750 GMT 29 Oct 86 LD]

UK TRADE UNION DELEGATION -- Budapest, October 24 (MTI) - A delegation of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers - Engineering Section, headed by General Secretary Gavin H. Laird, paid a visit to Hungary from October 18 to 24 on the invitation of the Hungarian Iron Workers' Union. The delegation was informed on trade union work and the living and working conditions of iron workers, held talks on trends in cooperation, and met Sandor Gaspar, president of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT). On Friday the British delegation left Budapest. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1637 GMT 24 Oct 86 LD]

PEACE MOVEMENT DELEGATIONS -- Budapest, October 24 (MTI) - Delegations of the Peruvian Peace Council, and the Peace and Solidarity Council of Laos, concluded their visits to Hungary Friday. The delegations visited Hungary from October 19 to 24, following the Copenhagen World Peace Congress, on the invitation of the Hungarian Peace Council. The delegations held talks with representatives of the Patriotic People's Front, the Hungarian Peace Movement, and the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, about issues of bilateral cooperation, social development, solidarity and peace. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1814 GMT 24 Oct LD]

SAMOJLIK MOVES TO RESCHEDULE PART OF DEBT

AU281749 Paris AFP in English 1738 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 28 (AFP) -- Poland has asked its creditors among Western governments in the Club of Paris to reschedule a portion of its external debt service coming due this year that it will not be able to meet, Finance Minister Bazyli Samojlik said Tuesday.

He said the issue was discussed October 24 in Paris during a meeting of Polish officials, representatives of the Club of Paris and an observer from the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Mr. Samojlik did not disclose the scope of the rescheduling requested but independent sources have put the figure between 500 million and one billion dollars.

Poland's debt to Club of Paris governments and to some 500 Western private banks amounts to 33.4 billion dollars, according to Mr Samojlik. Agreements signed by Poland call for annual repayments on the order of three billion dollars, but the minister said the country this year was able to repay an amount just under two billion dollars.

At the end of 1985 Warsaw sought a grace period for 500 million dollars' worth of debts.

Mr. Samojlik asserted that his government would respect its commitments to private banks that reassign revolving credits to Poland.

But he accused Club of Paris governments of failing to respect their pledges by refusing new credits needed by Poland to modernize its industry and increase its trade surplus with the West. That process, he said, would serve as a means of repaying the debt.

Poland this year is expected to post a 1.1 billion dollar surplus, rather than 1.5 billion dollars that had been foreseen.

Mr. Samojlik said the disappointing trade figures and the refusal of new credits would likely mean Poland could not prevent an increase in its external debt between now and 1990. The IMF had called on Poland to take such a move over the next three years.

PAP Version of Conference

LD290022 Warsaw PAP in English 1530 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 28 -- The finance policy of People's Poland was the main topic of a press conference held for foreign journalists accredited to Warsaw and home journalists by Polish Minister of Finance Bazyli Samojlik.

The minister answered a score of questions on such matters as the gradual limiting of budget subsidies, the denomination of the Polish zloty, currency exchange rate changes as a factor promoting exports, the results of the latest talks with the Paris Club, the results of talks held by the second mission of the World Bank in Poland, issues tied with lifting or suspending economic sanctions imposed on Poland by the U.S. Administration, servicing Poland's foreign debt and many other issues.

Asked at the outset whether the Polish Government intended to give up budget subsidies, Minister Samojlik stated that the share of budget subsidies in the last two years wnt up by 30 percent of all budget expenditure. Next year's subsidies are to remain at this year's level. With the envisaged changes of prices next year, the volume of subsidies will in fact decline by about 15 percent. In 1990, the share of subsidies is to fall to one quarter of the level from 1986 in real terms, stated Minister Samojlik.

The minister of finance excluded would only entail unnecessary costs. [sentence as received]

Minister Samojlik stated that last week a Polish delegation held talks with the Paris Club on the subject of payments due this year. He said that certain agreements on this matter were initialed but not signed.

The minister of finance stated that a second mission of the World Bank stayed in Poland in October and analyzed possibilities of financing raw materials-and energy-saving and of increasing the output of the processing industry.

Replying to a question about the state of Poland's outstanding debt to the Paris Club, the minister of finance stated that the volume of payments for this year is the topic of negotiations with the club.

The minister recalled that American sanctions mainly consisted of two elements: suspension of the most favoured nation status and a ban on government guaranteed credits. He said that even reintroducing the MFN [most favored nation status] would not immediately reintroduce Polish goods on the American market because their place was taken up by other exporters.

Minister Samojlik underscored that tax policies pursued with regard to 320 thousand handicraft businesses in Poland boiled down to treating them as equals in access to raw materials. We do not use any privileges in this field, stated the minister.

Asked to what extent retail prices would go up next year the minister of finance announced that, excluding a hike in the prices of tobacco and alcohol, these prices should not exceed the index of 9.5 percent. On the other hand, taking into account price increases till the end of this year, one should expect that this index will not exceed 14 percent, he added.

If one were to take into account price hikes of tabacco and alcohol goods, the increase of prices should not exceed 17 percent.

In reply to another question the minister of finance announced that Poland has not held talks with the International Monetary Fund on credit matters.

He also stated that last year Poland allotted over 2 billion dollars to the servicing of its foreign debt which was a heavy burden for the Polish economy. This year our country will appropriate a slightly lower amount for this end, the Minister said.

He also stressed that up to now no stable regulations have been reached with the creditors in the field of servicing the Polish debt and that Poland's capacities in this field allowed only a partial servicing of the debt.

Unless we find stable and general solutions with the creditors, it will constantly be necessary to return to annual regotiations on ths matter, stated the minister, adding that despite Poland's efforts it was thus far impossible to tie negotiations on repayments and debt servicing with negotiations on further credits.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES ITALIAN PARLIAMENTARIAN

LD271403 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski today received Nilde Jotti, president of the Chamber of Deputies in the Italian Parliament, who is staying in our country. The importance of further development of Polish-Italian relations, a significant factor contribution to security, peace and cooperation in Europe, was emphasized during their talks.

Roman Malinowski participated in the meeting.

Official Meets Messner

LD280157 Warsaw PAP in English 1935 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 27 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner received here today President of the Chamber of Deputies of the Italian Parliament Ms Nilde Jotti.

The meeting focused on bilateral relations, with much attention being also paid to implementation of the economic reform and development of the idea of self-government in Poland.

Meets Czyrek, Departs

LD282142 Warsaw PAP in English 1943 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 28 -- The president of the Chamber of Deputies of the Italian Parliament, Nilde Jotti, ended her visit to Poland which was paid at the invitation of Sejm (parliament) Speaker Roman Malinowski.

PUWP CC Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary and Chairman of the Sejm Committee of Foreign Affairs Jozef Czyrek met with Nilde Jotti, a member of the leadership of the Italian Communist Party, today.

During a talk the sides discussed some of the issues of the current international situation. They underscored the significance of the Soviet-American dialogue for achieving progress in matters vital to Europe and the world -- peace, disarmament and security.

The sides pointed to the need for intensifying various forms of European dialogue, the parliamentary forum inclusive, both in bilateral contacts and in the search for opportunities for multilateral cooperation. They also discussed the current state and prospects for the development of bilateral relations between Poland and Italy.

PAP journalist writes: During her several-day visit Mrs. Jotti met with leading Polish state and political activists. The talks were characterized by openness and a will to develop bilateral cooperation in all fields.

The visit also had its international aspects. The words peace and cooperation rang out on numerous occasions during the Warsaw talks.

The talks pointed out that the further development of bilateral cooperation could make a positive contribution to the improvement of the international climate.

The arms race and the militarization of space do not lie in the interest of any European country, and each of them, while remaining in its own system of alliances, should act in favor of overcoming the division of the world, it was said.

Much was said about the conclusions which can be drawn from the histories of Poland and Italy and all of Europe. The key conclusion is the need for peace.

ORZECHOWSKI CONTINUES VISIT TO AUSTRALASIA

Reception in Australia

AU281139 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Oct 86 p 8

[Krystyna Szelestowska report: "We Are Joined By Much"]

[Text] I flew almost 23 hours from Warsaw to Sydney for Poland and Australia lie at opposite ends of the globe. But this distance could not be sensed when Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski landed in Sydney.

He was welcomed by a very large number of representatives of Polish organizations, often people of advanced age, who greeted the official representative of Poland with tears of joy and great emotion. In Australia there are about 150,000-160,000 people of Polish origin, whose fate has cast them to the other end of the world. Many of them attach great importance to the preservation of bonds with the homeland; for them, the foreign minister's visit is of enormous significance.

Australia has been very close to Poland and the Poles for a long time. It has intrigued our researchers and discoverers and here our compatriots have found work and a new homeland. We have never forgotten Australia's contribution toward the battle against Nazism and its effort on many of the fronts of World War II, at Tobruk and Monte Cassino. All these, Minister Orzechowski said, are reasons why this country has never been either distant or alien to us.

But there are also other matters that join us. It is because of this that the welcome given to Minister Orzechowski in Canberra was so warm. Despite our membership of different sociopolitical systems and alliances (Australia is closely connected with the United States through the ANZUS pace, among other things), many matters join us.

It was against this background that talks between both countries' foreign ministers took place on the first day of the visit. At a reception in honor of the Polish guest, Australian Foreign Minister William Hayden stressed Poland's important role in the international arena, referring to our generally known and respected activity for the sake of peace and disarmament. PPR Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski referred to the Soviet Union's 15 January proposals concerning the elimination of nuclear weapons by the end of this century, and to Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals on resolving the situation in Asia. He said that Poland supports all initiatives aimed at eliminating tension in international relations and concerning disarmament, especially nuclear disarmanent.

Our stance on these issues has encountered understanding here. Already at the airport one could notice how concerned the Australians are about a possible contamination of their homeland, as illustrated by the exceptionally strict health regulations. The nuclear threat is causing great unease.

During official talks and in the statements of ordinary people, one can see a strong desire to continue the dialogue between the USSR and United States, and one can sense an impatience for accord. In this issue, the talks between the foreign ministers of both countries have revealed consensus and a joint desire to act.

We are also joined by traditions of economic cooperation. It has not been severed in recent years, despite our difficulties and the U.S. pressure on Canberra. Australia is traditionally a major supplier of wool and skins. After Italy and Japan, Poland is the third largest importer of Australian raw materials for the footwear industry. Australia is giving Poland short-term credits to pay for these imports, which make up about 80-90 percent of our turnover.

Minister Orzechowski's Australian visit, the first one at this level for 8 years, is a sign of normalization of mutual relations. A clear thaw has occurred recently, after a period of stagnation. Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak, deputy chairman of the State Council, visited Canberra recently, and in the summer we in Poland hosted parliamentary delegations. We attach great importance to our visit, Minister Orzechowski said. Our countries are joined by a lot and divided by little. That is the feeling here in Austrialia, despite the huge geographical distance separating us.

Arrives in Philippines

LD272205 Warsaw PAP in English 2011 GMT 27 Oct 86

[By PAP special correspondent Krzysztof Mroziewicz]

[Text] Manila, Oct. 27 -- Poland's Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski arrived here tonight local time after ending an official visit to Australia. He was welcomed at the airport by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines Mamintal A. Tamano.

In his press statement, Minister Orzechowski stressed the interest in the development of bilateral relations and pointed to the complementary character of the Polish and Philippine economies, and to the similiarity of independence traditions and of some cultural trends in the two countries.

Meets Foreign Minister

LD281143 Warsaw PAP in English 1038 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Manila, Oct. 28 -- Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski, now on an official visit here, laid a wreath at the monument to a hero of the struggle for the Philippines' independence Jose Rizal this morning.

Immediately after the ceremony Minister Orzechowski met with Philippine Vice-President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel. The ministers briefed each other on the key aspects of the situation in their countries and exchanged views on cooperation and the most important international issues. They voiced mutual will to animate bilateral relations and cooperation, primarily in the economy, science and culture.

The ministers pointed to similarities in historical experiences, traditions of struggle for independence and the convergence of important cultural currents. In view of a complementary character of the economies, they voiced their conviction about the existence of possibilities of a more intensive development of trade. They stressed the need to seek new forms of exchange, and came out for developing economic cooperation without barriers, protectionism and restrictions, and for cooperation to strengthen the United Nations.

The ministers referred to issues discussed at the Gorbachev-Reagan Reykjavik meeting and voiced their conviction that the defence of peace was the issue of supreme significance, stressing that also smaller countries had a role to play in this field in their respective regions.

Tuesday's programme of Minister Orzechowski's visit here includes talks with heads of economic ministries.

In the afternoon, Minister Marian Orzechowski held talks with Vice-Minister of Trade and Industry of the Philippines Silferino Follosco and Acting Minister of Tourism Sosteno Campillo.

The sides discussed possibilities of expanding economic cooperation and tourism. Minister Orzechowski presented offers concerning individual fields of cooperation and suggested that experts take detailed talks. He also proposed that Philippines manufacturers take part in the international Poznan Fair.

The sides also touched on issues pertaining to the signing of an agreement on air transport between the two countries.

FRG'S HELMUT SCHMIDT ARRIVES IN PRIVATE VISIT

LD292215 Warsaw PAP in English 2006 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 29 -- Former chancellor of the FRG and former deputy chairman of the West German SPD Helmut Schmidt is staying on a private visit to Poland.

Schmidt delivered a lecture at the Polish Institute of International Affairs and is expected to visit Chopin's birth place in Zelazowa Wola and to go to Wroclaw to lay flowers on the grave of the founder of the German Social Democratic Party, Ferdinand Lassalle.

Schmidt is also expected to exchange views with the leading representatives of Poland's political and social life.

Today, he was received by member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek.

The former chancellor also held a talk with Poland's primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp in Gziezno.

Schmidt, who -- as he himself described it -- was among advocates of agreement with Poland, in his recent address to the Bundestag, has deemed the normalization of relations with Poland to be one of the most important tasks of the current and all future governments in Bonn.

This address was described as Schmidt's farewell speech as he does not intend to run for the Bundestag anymore and has decided to leave the parliament in Bonn once his term is over, that is, at the beginning of next year.

POLITBURO ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON DOMESTIC PROBLEMS

LD300034 Warsaw PAP in English 2313 GMT 29 Oct 86

["Communique on Political Bureau Meeting" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 29 -- the PUWP CC Political Bureau yesterday examined the state of preparations for wintertime operation of the power industry, municipal services and housing.

The data for the power industry and heat engineering indicate maintenance and repairs are being made as scheduled and coal reserves are higher than a year ago. This does not relieve any energy consumer, especially in industry, to give up most austere and rational use of energy.

The bureau also discussed the present tasks facing the mass media in Poland.

It said effective implementation of party programme adopted by the tenth congress last July had put the mass media before new and responsible tasks. The press, radio and television -- important links of socialist democracy -- should more and more fully assume the role of a factor of social as well as party opinion and control, and work to help speed up the country's socio-economic development.

The mass media should serve as a platform for broadening national agreement, and at the same time, in a well-founded manner unmask those who want to disturb that process. The media cannot be lenient on any form of social ill.

The starting point in the work of the press, radio and tv should be diversity and multiplicity of views which develop within the framework of national interest and the constitution.

Openness, polemics and criticism are a condition for the press to enjoy public confidence and be credible. This implies greater participation of listeners and readers in co-making the publications and broadcasts, accompanied by increased independence, initiative, as well as responsibility, on the part of the editorial staff. This should deepen the social character of the work of the mass media.

Release of human activity and positive change in people's attitudes -- necessary for faster development of the country -- depend to a great degree on the talents and creative effort of journalists, their ideological committment, their honest fulfillment of their informing, organizational, and educational functions, the bureau said.

Schematic, oversimplified and formalistic journalism should be replaced by bold, open writing, which calls things their true names and shows committment to social progress and the cause of socialist renewal.

Public opinion in Poland expects broad and convincing information on individuals and groups who distinguish themselves by their initiative, courage and innovative thinking and action.

Particular attention should be given to the work of representative organs, worker self-management and trade unions.

The press, radio and TV should be a forum of social consultations, help widen people's participation in Poland's socio-political life and strengthen their sense of being co-hosts in their work establishments and country, and provide evidence that in socialism man is the subject of social life.

An important task is to enhance the principles that all people are equal before the law, pay depends on the affects of ones work, and of equitable access to social assets.

Paving the way for effective implementation of the resolutions of the tenth congress, it is necessary to more broadly and more concretely disseminate knowledge of the achievements of other socialist countries, especially of the innovative social, economic and technological measures introduced in the process of transformation and acceleration in the USSR and other socialist countries.

It is necessary to more concretely present Poland's benefits from deeper cooperation with the socialiste partners.

While disseminating knowledge of the Polish foreign policy and the process of strengthening Poland's position in the socialist community and the world, firm support should be given -- in accordance with the feeling of the Polish society -- to the peace policy of the USSR.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES LINKING SCIENCE WITH ECONOMY

LD231600 Warsaw PAP in English 1210 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 23 -- Head of the office for scientific-technical progress and applications, Minister Konrad Tott presented a government report on the new system of steering scientific and technical progress being implemented in the national economy. This takes place not by means of radical changes but through gradual transformations with a view to preserving all that has been valuable so far, for instance, research groups and equipment.

The programme of development of science and technology for the years 1986-1990 envisages the focusing of research effort on nine areas, with economy electronization, production automation, power engineering, new materials, food economy and environmental and health protection being among them.

TOTU SPEAKS TO GNA ON CUTBACK, REFERENDUM

AU291108 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Oct 86 p 4

[Speech by Foreign Minister Ioan Totu to 23 October Grand National Assembly session in Bucharest]

[Text] Much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and RCP secretary general; much esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu; honored Grand National Assembly [GNA]:

The speech given by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, our party's secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, at the current session of the GNA constitutes, through its content, a great contribution to the enrichment of the universal political thinking and of the practice of negotiations aimed at safeguarding peace and international security. The profound scientific analysis of the balance of force at an international level and the conclusions drawn and new proposals made by our country's president -- Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu -- actually constitute a new strategy in the international policy in connection with creating the conditions required to solve the basic problems of our time.

Within this strategy, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's bold and realistic steps and actions aimed at achieving disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, to free the nations from the danger of a new war are of priority importance. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's new and excellent initiative regarding our country's 5-percent cutback in weapons, troops, and military expenditures this year and regarding the organization of a referendum in this respect on the basis of which this cutback is to be achieved, reflects our people's firm option for peace, progress, and prosperity and is of great significance at an international level.

We all recall the moments of enthusiasm and patriotic pride and the fervent atmosphere in which the more than 11,000 participants in the Third Working People's Congress unanimously endorsed this initiative of our party secretary general -- Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu -- thus expressing the desire of our whole nation. The response to this decision among all the citizens of our homeland is vigorous and fervent; thus, they expressed their full adherence to this measure through wors, letters, and deeds. The solid foundation for this unanimity is -- as Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed -- our people's unshakable conviction that the implementation of the excellent socioeconomic development programs of Romania and the programs for constantly improving the standard of civilization and well-being and, in fact, for fulfilling the aspirations for progress of all European peoples and peoples throughout the world can be implemented solely through a policy of disarmament, detente, and peace.

Proceeding from the serious and complex situation in Europe and throughout the world and taking account of the current requirements for changing the trend of international events, this initiative marks the transition from words to tangible measures for disarmament which means a radical change in the relationship between negotiations and concrete disarmament measures. Of priority in the current stage is the achievement of tangible measures aimed at reducing weapons, troops, and military expenditures. Stressing this aspect, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed in his masterly speech: "We would ike this decision of our people to set an example for other nations and other peoples to proceed to a unilateral cutback in troops and military expenditures until the achievement of general accords in this respect."

Likewise, the initiation of this measure by Romania -- A Warsaw Pact member socialist country -- demonstrates our people's firm determination to proceed to the effective implementation of the program adopted in June this year regarding a cutback of 25 percent in troops, conventional weapons, and military expenditures by 1990. We are convinced that if the other Warsaw Pact member socialist countries will proceed to implementing this program "a political isolation of the forces that act in the direction of the arms race and war" will take place, as Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed in today's speech, while the force of attraction and influence of socialism in the world will gain new scope.

In the spirit of this principled position stemming from the constant concern with the basic interests of our people and the whole of mankind, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has sent messages to all heads of state and government in Europe, the United States of America, and Canada to proceed -- each one in his own country -- to a cutback in weapons, troops, and military expenditures. Through the application of such a measure the desire to act in the direction of disarmament and peace, and of the well-being and prosperity of all nations would be demonstrated.

It is an honor for me to inform the GNA that international political circles and public opinion have received the new initiative of our country's president -- Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu -- with particular interest and have expressed words of great appreciation for Romania's contribution to resolving mankind's basic problems.

With particular esteem and admiration for your revolutionary activity, Comrade President -- an activity of more than 50 years -- please accept respectful thanks for the new initiatives and contributions to resolving internatioal problems which increase Romania's prestige and our firm pledge to act with all our energy to fulfill the tasks devolving on us.

In conclusion, please permit me to express my complete adherence to the documents submitted to the GNA debates, in my full belief that the vote of all our people within the referendum will be a further and vigorous proof of our nation's monolithic unity around the most beloved and esteemed son of the Romanian people, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and it will be a telling reassertion of the desire for peace of all citizens of socialist Romania and of their determination to act to achieve a world without weapons and without wars.

CEAUSESCU MEETS PORTUGUESE CP LEADER CUNHAL

AU241058 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1029 GMT 24 Oct 86

["Nicolae Ceausescu-Alvaro Cunhal Interview" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 24/10/1986 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, met on October 23 with Alvaro Cunhal, secretary-general of the Portuguese Communist Party, on a friendly visit to Romania upon the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

Nicolae Ceausescu showed that the visit was an expression of the friendly ties between the Romanian Communist Party and the Portuguese Communist Party, as well as of the willingness to expand and strengthen them for the benefit of the Romanian and Portuguese peoples, to intensify and develop collaboration between the two countries.

During the talk which passed in a cordial, comradely atmosphere information was exchanged on the two parties' activity and bilateral relations, and aspects were approached related to the international communist and working-class movement, and to the world political situation.

Alvaro Cunhal enlarged on the political situation in Portugal and the Portuguese communist party's activity for the rallying of all the progressive political forces inthe country in the fight for the safeguarding of the economic and political rights of the working class, of the democratic gains of the April revolution, for a democratic alternative to the right-wing forces' policy.

During the talk concern was shown over the tense international relations, and the escalating arms race, the nuclear one in particular, which put life on this planet in jeopardy.

Nicolae Ceausescu showed that under the current circumstances everything possible should be done for the elimination of a world war, of a nuclear catastrophe, for the ensurance of world peace. He also highlighted that all peoples, the political parties, all the democratic and progressive forces should rally their efforts now more than ever before so as to bring about a new course in the international life, overcome the current serious situation and create a lasting climate of security and collaboration. It was mentioned that a unilateral reduction of arms, troops and military spending would be of special importance for the recovery of the international climate and would pave the way for understandings and agreements on general disarmament, for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons from Europe and the world over.

The need was reiterated to act for a peaceful, negotiated solution to all interstate litigious issues, for the liquidation of underdevelopment and the achievement of a new international economic order apt to provide for the socioeconomic progress of the less developed countries, of the lagging ones in particular.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Alvaro Cunhal pointed to the significance of strengthening the unity, solidarity and collaboration among communist and workers' parties.

The interview occasioned a fruitful exchange of opinions, going down as a new contribution to the consolidation of ties of collaboration and solidarity between the two parties, for the benefit of developing and strengthening friendship between the Romanian people and the Portuguese people.

On behalf of the RCP leadershp and on his behalf, Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed wishes of success to the Portuguese Communist Party in its activity for the safeguarding of the foremost rights of the Portuguese masses of people.

Alvaro Cunhal was highly appreciative of the achievements scored by the Romanian Communist Party and the Romanian people in the building of the socialist society, and wished them success in fulfilling their tasks, in the fight for peace, detente and broad collaboration worldwide.

RADULESCU PRESENTS CONDOLENCES ON MACHEL'S DEATH

AU281949 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1853 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Maputo AGERPRES 28/10/1986 -- On behalf of the RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu and of Elena Ceausescu a message of compassion and solidarity was conveyed to the members of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party, to the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique and to the wife of the president of the Frelimo and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Marshal Samora Moises Machel.

The message was conveyed by Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the CC of the RCP Executive Committee, vice-president of the State Council.

During the interview with Mario Machungo, prime minister of Mozambique, the wish of the leadership of the RCP and of Socialist Romania, of President Nicolae Ceausescu personally was conveyed to further and diversify the relations of friendship between the two parties and countries, to carry into effect the steps set during the top-level meetings. Wishes of success were also conveyed to the leadership of the People's Republic of Mozambique, to the Mozambican people in fulfilling their important tasks.

The prime minister thanked for the solidarity shown by the Romanian people, by President Nicolae Ceausescu personally, in those very difficult moments for the Mozambican people and was highly appreciative of the political will and determination of Romania's president to further develop the Romanian-Mozambican links of friendship.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING BRITISH ENVOY

AU272112 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1938 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/10/1986 -- On October 27 Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received Philip McKearney, ambassador of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to Bucharest, on ending his mission in Romania.

On the occasion President Nicolae Ceausescu was handed a message from the prime minister of Great Britain, Margaret Thatcher.

The ambassador warmly thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu, the State Council and the Government of Romania for the support he had been granted in fulfilling his mission in Romania.

BRIEFS

CSSR TRADE -- Bucharest Oct 26 (CTK correspondent) -- Contracts worth 58 million roubles were signed between 15 Czechoslovak foreign trade corporations and their Romanian partners at the 12th International Fair Tib-86 which ended here today. Besides these contracts, of which Czechoslovak exports accounts for 42.4 million and imports for 15.5 million roubles, other agreements worth 30 million roubles are being prepared. The chemical industry has the greatest share in the contracts. Further possiblities to extend trade cooperation rest in the spheres of engineering products and equipment, now accounting for 67 percent of Czechoslovak-Romanian trade exchange. The 12th International Fair Tib-86 was attended by 1,200 firms from 35 countries. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1805 GMT 26 Oct 86 LD]

PRESIDENCY, LCY PRESIDIUM HOLD JOINT SESSION

LD292328 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1452 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Oct (TANJUG) -- It is necessary through the revolutionary inititative and action of the LC and all organized socialist forces to create in society as a whole a more favorable political climate and greater degree of responsibility and unity, and to engage all working people and citizens, self-managing and state organs, sociopolitical organizations and communities in order to overcome more rapidly the present difficulties and guarantee the further revolutionary transformantion of our society on the bases of socialist self-management. This is one of the fundamental conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and LCY Central Committee Presisium which, at a joint session, have been examining the basic characteristics of the political-security situation in society. The following statement on this was issued today:

The SFRY Presidency and LCY Central Committee Presidium, at a joint session on 22 and 28 October presided over by Sinan Hasani and Milanko Renovica and with the top officials of the federation and president of the presidencies of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous republics taking part, examined the basic characteristics of the political-security situation in society, with particular attention to the activity of the bourgeois right wing and other antisocialist and anti-self-managing forces.

At the session it was stated that the 13th LCY Congress expressed unity with regard to the strategic goals of our revolution and the immediate tasks in the present phase of our development. Because of the still inadequate action capability and determination of subjective socialist forces when it comes to implementing the lines of the congress, following the congress there has been increased activity by the bourgeois right wing, nationalistic and dogmatic-bureaucratic forces, which have also made themselves heard with a greater or lesser degree of force and openness at each stage of our revolution.

It was assessed that it is the economic crisis, the holdups in the development of socialist self-management and the serious consequences of the counterrevolutionary attacks on Kosovo that are having the most unfavorable influence on the political-security situation. This is particularly manifest in the very pronounced disproportions in the economy and material relations as a whole, that is in the major structural disturbances, the reduction in exports, the decline in productivity and efficiency of economic activity, the technological backwardness, the weakening of the material position of the economy, unrealistic general and joint consumption, the serious weaknesses in the distribution of personal incomes which reduces motivation in work and creativity, the high degree of inflation and the growth of unemployment. This state of affairs, which engenders statist and technobureaucratic monopolies, administrative manipulation and voluntarism at all levels of social organization, and mistakes and weaknesses in the activity of organized socialist forces, opens up space for increased and more aggressive activity by nationalistic and all antiself-management and antisocialist forces in the country. This is also encouraged by those reactionary circles abroad which want to change the social system of Yugoslavia and its independent and nonaligned policies.

In their activity, all structures of the internal enemy, no matter how heterogeneous and ideologically and politically opposed to each other, have the same aims: the denial and destruction of the system of socialist self-management, negation of the leading ideological and political role of the LC in realizing the direct and permanent interests of the working class, and the denigration of the historical gains and prospects of our socialist revolution.

They all have an equally negative and destructive attitude toward the achievements of our revolution, except that some claim that the revolution was a fraud, and others that it was a betrayal. The basic and permanent condition for exposing and eradicating such activity is the more rapid development of production forces on the basis of social ownership, the rule of the working class, socialist self-management and the even greater use of the potentials of science and the latest scientific and technological progress. This presupposes united, resolute and offensive ideological and political action by the LC and by all organized socialist forces aimed at the further development of the political system of socialist self-management, based on the rule of the working class and equality of nations and nationalities in the Yugoslav socialist community.

The two presidiums emphasize that the most effective course in the struggle against antisocialist forces is to overcome more rapidly and efficiently the serious economic situation. There is a need for more forceful political action which will ensure unity and consistency in implementing the long-term program of economic stabilization and more rapid changes in the political system along the lines outlined in the critical analysis and decisions of the 13th LCY Congress. A more resolute and united ideopolitical struggle for the LCY program and against antisocialist forces, in particular against nationalism, should make it easier to carry out these tasks more quickly and efficiently. In this struggle it is necessary to clearly differentiate between the line of opposition to the antisocialist and anticommunist forces and ideologies, whose aim is the destabilization of our society, and what is the recognition and respect, in practical policies, of the justified criticism and dissatisfaction of working people and citizens with the situation in which we find ourselves, and which calls for the united mobilization of the organized socialist forces of society to more rapidly and effectively overcome the difficulties in the path of the socialist self-managing development of our country.

Our society will defend and strengthen its socialist path and liberty primarily through socialist democratic development. Our long-term aim is the further development of our socialist society which bases its stability and political security on the liberation of the working class from the remnants of wage relations and overcoming class divisions, the increase in the material and intellectual wealth of all members of society, and the continual expansion and deepening of socialist democracy, which also ensures the broad freedoms and rights of working people and citizens.

To this end we should develop the political system of socialist self-management, removing and changing everything in it that slows down or deforms the development of self-managing socioeconomic relations, in which associated workers will really have control of expanded reproduction. At the same time we must not neglect or underestimate the fact that forces exist and are active, both in the present-day world and in our country, which are overtly and covertly fighting against social progress and which advocate turning the wheel of history back, in the direction of either capitalistic or state-ownership solutions.

The struggle for the free and unhindered development of our society is a part of the struggle and efforts of the movement of nonaligned countries and all progress and democratic forces in the world to overcome the crisis of world economic and political relations and development, to free the international community of bloc threats, racial, religious and cultural divisions, and all forms of domination, exploitation, and subjugation.

In the ranks of all organized socialist forces, in the political system of socialist self-management and before broad public opinion, we must, immediately, without delay, energetically and in all environments organize and continually conduct broad ideopolitical activity aimed at clearly and convincingly exposing the aims and methods of activity of the bourgeois right and bureaucratic-dogmatic forces, which are increasingly organized and aggressive in their behavior, skillfully using the difficult economic situation and delays in the functioning and development of the system of socialist self-management to impose their ideological and political views and influence the working class, the people and the young generation.

These forces want to return to the old world and relations, which the revolution defeated, and to rehabilitate reactionary ideologies and their advocates. Depicting our society as undemocratic, totalitarian, a failure and without prospects, they claim that the revolution was not necessary, that it was a historical mistake, and that it was and remains a violation of so-called bourgeois democratic continuity. They do not hide the fact that the results of such a return to the old social order would mean privatizing again and social resources for production, the reduction of workers to a hired labor force, exploitation, the activity of several political parties, the heightening of national differences and inequalities, and pluralism of ideologies. They are attempting in fact to revive and extol a whole history of discredited social formations with all their reactionary myths, encouragement of national and religious differences and hatred, nationalistic parties, and their euphoria, defeatism, and prejudices.

They particularly attack the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities and the constitutional solutions in our international relations. They are implanting and spreading theories among some of our nations and nationalities about their disenfranchisement and endangered position in such a socialist Yugoslavia, and challenging the class struggle, they appeal for national rallying and so-called national reconciliation. In this sense, certain nationalistic groups, no matter how opposed their nationalistic programs are, are concurring on a so-called third Yugoslavia, or even on the formation of national states outside of the Yugoslav federation, the redrawing of borders, the abolition of certain republics and provinces, and so on.

Bureaucratic-dogmatic forces that advocate a centralist-statist system and unitaristic solutions are also appearing increasingly aggressively on the public political scene. They, too, are increasingly openly attacking our systems, calling for the strong arm of the state, the commanding role of the party and the statist-bureaucratic regulation of all areas of social life.

The conglomeration of antisocialist and antiself-managing forces is trying, in both a spontaneous and organized way, to constitute a unique ideological and political opposition to the LC and to the organized socialist forces, and also to Tito's strategy of our revolution, the LCY program, social and political undertakings, and changes in socialist self-management.

Separate platforms have also been formulated by individual groupings of the bourgeois right, nationalists and dogmatic-bureaucratic forces, which are then elaborated in various "committees" and "commissions", or else, in the name of some scientific and cultural institutions and associations, are put forward in petitions, announcements and memoranda; at open or closed platforms; and in reviews, political and information publications, journals, books biased studies, etc.

As culprits of modern Yogoslav reality, which they are painting in the balckest possible colors, the antisocialist forces openly attack and slander Tito, Karkelj, Bakaric, and other leading personalities of the revolution and of the socialist development of our country.

Within this context these forces wish to impose on our socialist self-managing system a kind of Western bourgeois press and their model for bourgeois understanding of democracy and freedom, in order to influence in this way a change in relations between political forces, to the detriment of the working class power.

By such activity they are attempting to influence the wide public, and also the concepts and moods of the working class, young people and working people and citizens. At the same time the bourgeois right and other antisocialist and anti-self-managing forces are directing their action toward winning positions in some scientific, cultural and other types of institutions; public media, publishing and areas such as journalism historiography, literature, philosophy, sociology, etc. Within this context the session drew particular attention to the counterrevolutionary content and the messages and consequences of the so-called memorandum of a group of academicians from the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, and gave full support to the assessments and action of the Serbian LC and Communists from Belgrade in this connection. Similar demands are also contained in a document of so-called committee for the protection of creative freedom, which demands the establishment of a so-called rule of law.

The forces of the bourgeois right have recently been trying to find a stronghold for their activity and political aims in the peace, ecological, intellectual and other movements, on which they have been trying to impose patronage. Also, they are making more intensified use of religion and religious organizations and manifestations, in order to put forward their assessments and stands and thus create fresh stongholds. This is illustrated by phenomena such as the abuse of the church for political aims and the publicizing of clericonationalist slogans and aspirations.

Antisocialist forces and their advocates are increasingly rejecting Marxism as a revolutionary theory and are proclaiming Marxist thought to be not only old-fashioned but also responsible for Stalinism, totaliterianism, quasi-undemocratic phenomena, and the alleged collapse of socialism itself. Those who criticize Marxism from these positions, which also include some who until yesterday represented themselves as the only interpreters and keepers of the authenticity of Mrxism and the exponents of leftist tendencies, today openly put forward their ideopolitical orientations in favor of the return of bourgeois social relations and political solutions. From such concepts the working class and working people can expect nothing but danger to their true freedom and their class and human interests.

The session drew attention to the fact that a lack of unity, irresponsibility and stubborness in defending egoistic partial interests, slow realization of the policy established at the 13th LCY Congress, blocking the realization of the long-term program of economic stabilization, slowness regarding the changes in the political system, very pronounced liberalism and passiveness, a return to some already explained topics and coordinated solutions and other weaknesses and failures in the ranks of the LC and the organized socialist forces, open up prospects for increased activity of antisocialist forces. LC members who, hiding behind LCY membership and the institution they belong and act from positions of the bourgeois right and bureaucratic dogmatism also contribute to this. For these, and also for those who get around the law, there is no place in the LC and in social functions. Many of the problems and difficulties are also due to the inconsistent implementation of the constitutional role of the state in our system and a lack of respect for legal, self-managing, and moral norms.

Socialist self-managing democracy, it was stressed at the session of the Presidency and the Presidium, must be capable of functioning successfully and conquering fresh ground. Otherwise, it will be threatened and undermined by the slew of false slogans of freedom by precisely those forces which are, in their deepest social, class and ideological nature, antifreedom-loving, antidemocratic and antisocialist. This is the direction that must be taken by all the LC forces and by all the organized socialist forces and subjects of the political system of self-management.

Society, and also the ranks of the LC and other organized socialist forces, have been widely penetrated by bourgeois concepts and illusions about a kind of supraclass nature of democracy, as something which is above society and its class contradictions and above its ideological and political conflicts.

The consolidation of the power of the working class and the opening up of prospects for social development in which the working class will truly take over decisions about the results of its own work, and at the same time be linked with all the working people in our system of socialist self-management, is the only lasting and long-term barrier against reproducing counterrevolutionary tendencies in society, and also against the lack of resistance to social disorder and its expansion in the ranks of organized socialist forces.

The LC must overcome a particular kind of "crisis of awareness," which sees the crisis as something without prospects and hope; and also develop a concept and conviction whereby the elimination of accumulated difficulties is an urgent responsibility, challenge, and chance for revolutionary efforts and for reversing the unfavorable state of affairs.

In search of fresh replies to the challenges of our time one must proceed from the creative and antidogmatic spirit of the LCY program and foster the broadest social criticism, freedom of thought, research and dialogue, but also resolutely oppose attempts to carry out, under the guise of scientific freedom, theoretical discussions and dialogue, and political action against socialist self-management and its organized socialist forces. For this reason we must support scientific and social criticism whose duty is to unmask the old and the backward, while discovering and tracing the paths of development on the basis of socialist self-management and in this way to contribute to the mobilization of the working class and working people and citizens, as subjects of socialist development and decisionmaking.

Proceeding from these assessments stress was laid on the indispensable need for the most resolute settling of accounts with opportunism, passiveness, and hesitation in the ranks of the socialist forces, especially in the ranks of the LCY, and for more offensive action and struggle to unmask the essence of the messages and actions of the bourgeois right and other antisocialist and antiself-managing forces. It is necessary to wage an ideopolitical struggle and undertake specific ideas and political and legal measures on the territory of the entire country and adhere to uniform criteria, in order to unmask and suppress all antisocialist activity that attacks the gains of the socialist revolution, freedom, independence and nonaligned policy of our country, the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities and our system of socialist self-management.

The communists in public media, whose responsibility is to inform the broadest public in a timely manner on the ideological and class essence of the activity of nationalist and all antisocialist forces, and to contribute to efforts to unmask their theses and ambitions have a particular duty in allowing these democratic platforms to be used for attacks on the revolution and on the constitutional system.

The Presidency and the Presidium agreed on the fact that this is not and cannot be a question of restricting the struggling for the further democratization of our social life, nor can it be a suppression of creativity, freedom, democracy, and criticism of and a right to the freedom of thought. On the contrary, giving way to demands for formal freedoms and democracy, as understood by the bourgeois right and nationalists, threatens and prevents the development of true socialist democracy for the working class and working people and citizens, embracing bureaucratic and technocratic tendencies and manipulations.

A revolutionary initiative and action of the LC, the activity of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People, the Confederation of Trade Unions, the Socialist Youth Federation and Subnor [The Federation of Veterans Associations of Yugoslavia] and also a reliance upon the delegate system and the entire system of socialist self-management is needed in order to realize in the whole of our society a more favorable political climate and a higher degree of responsibility and unity, and also to mobilize all the working people and citizens, self-managing and state organs, sociopolitical organizations and communities, so that, by implementing the measures of the economic stabilization and the decisions of the 13th LCY Congress, we can more speedily overcome the present difficulties and ensure the further revolutionary transformation of our society, on the basis of socialist self-management," the statement concludes.

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER APPROVES INCREASED BUDGET

LD300051 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1257 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 29 Oct (TANJUG) -- A debate opened today in the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly on the draft resolution on the socioeconomic development of the country, on which the delegates (together with delegates in the Federal Chamber) heard an introductory report from Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council. The fact that they have only just received copies of the draft and that it has not been discussed in the republican and provincial assemblies meant that the delegates, with the exception of one, remained silent, from which it can be concluded that the real debate on this subject will follow in the next few days, following consultations with the grassroots.

Under this point, the chamber approved the operational plan for the consideration and approval of the planning and financial documents for 1987.

The chamber then approved the increase in the federal budget of 275.6 billion dinars. The federal budget thus amounts to 1,379 billion dinars and is larger by one-fourth than when it was approved.

Two-thirds of the funds for the rebalancing will be secured from the primary revenue of the federation (basic turnover tax, customs and other import duties) and the remainder from the contributions of the republics and provinces. They will be able to meet the increased contributions from the half of the basic turnover tax which is paid to them and they will still be left with a total of some 30 billion dinars.

Because of the difficulties in securing additional funds needed for financing the federal services in the republics and provinces, the chamber passed a conclusion binding the FEC to reducing the contributions of the republics and provinces to the federal budget if the primary revenue of the federation up until the end of January next year exceeds the present estimates.

Continuing the session, the chamber considered the report on the implementation of the resolution of the SFRY Assembly on the policy of economic relations with other countries, which was presented by Nenad Krekic, federal secretary for foreign trade. He stressed that it is his view that the economic measures of June and July of this year will have the effect of halting the unfavorable trends in economic relations with other countries in the second half of the year, particularly with the convertible currency area, where our foreign debt is concentrated. It is also expected that in 1986 a somewhat larger surplus in the current balance of payments with this area than in the previous year will be recorded.

So that economic cooperation with the world can proceed on long-term and stable bases, Krekic stressed, in addition to joint programs for production and exports, strategies for development with particular countries -- our most important foreign trade partners -- are being prepared with the help of scientific institutions.

Since the resolution on the policy of economic relations with other countries is of a long-term nature, as are the measures that should ensure its implementation, the effects of the measures taken could not become noticeable so quickly. Putting forward this assessment, Krekic said that the causes for the unsatisfactory exports of goods and services are tied to domestic problems, above all the stagnating growth of the social product in the preceding medium-term period, accompanied by high inflation, structural discrepancies, and worsened productivity, economic inefficiency and technological backwardness. Illustrating these facts, Krekic said that exports in the first half of the year were reduced in real terms by 3 percent, although industrial production in the same period was increased by over 5 percent.

Krekic enumerated new steps being taken with the aim of implementing this resolution, such as: the adoption of a strategy for technological development to the year 2000, measures for the more rapid development of the agricultural complex, the power industry, tourism and transportation. Noting that information is being prepared in the federal organs on the implementation of "foreign exchange" laws, Krekic stressed in particular today the need for stable conditions for economic activity to be created for the export oriented economy. This is why, Krekic said, the FEC has decided that all measures for stimulating exports and foreign currency earnings adopted in the second half of his year should remain in force next year as well.

The delegates today approved this report with the priviso that the FEC be asked to propose all the necessary measures in order to guarantee this year and in the coming years the conditions for more complete realization of the key tasks arising out of this resolution. [passage omitted]

The delegates then approved the report on the realization of the prices policy in the third quarter of this year with special reference to the effects of the measures taken in the prices sector. It was stressed that the measures taken this summer by the FEC had slowed down the price rises in the said period, but that considering the demands submitted, the fear was expressed that there could be new increases by the end of the year, which would have very negative consequences.

The law on securing additional funds for financing the modernization program of the Kosovo Secretariat for Internal Affairs to the year 1990 and the law on increasing the participation of the SFRY in funding the International Finance Corporation (IFC) were approved without debate.

Also passed were the law on the ratification of the convention on pollution of the atmosphere over large distances across state borders and the decision on changes and amendments to the decision on the aims and tasks of the joint issue and fiscal policy and joint bases for the credit policy this year. [passage omitted]

The delegates supported the points of departure, aims and tasks of the talks of the delegation of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces which is to visit the FRG, and the delegation of the SFRY Assembly which is traveling to Peru, Venezuela, and Colombia.

ASSEMBLY REJECTS MOVE TO DISMISS PROSECUTOR

LD300139 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2315 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 29 (TANJUG) -- The assembly of Yugoslavia today rejected by a majority of votes a demand for the dismissal of Federal Public Prosecutor Milos Bakic.

A month ago, a group of delegates demanded the prosecutor's dismissal because of his alleged passiveness in one instance of misuse of public funds to buy a private farm.

The delegates claimed that Vukasin Lazarevic, a Serb, was forced to emigrate from the Province of Kosovo and that his farm was purchased by an ethnic Albanian, partly with public funds.

National relations in the Province of Kosovo, which is predominantly populated by ethnic Albanians are complex. (?Albanian) chauvnists and separatists staged counterrevolutionary demonstrations in Kosovo in 1981, demanding an ethnically pure province. Various forms of pressure have been exerted for years on Serbs and Montenegtins with the aim of forcing them to emigrate from Kosovo.

The delegates criticized Bakic for failing to react to Lazarevic's demand that the contract on the sale of his farm be cancelled.

However, after examining all the relevant facts, the Assembly's election and appointments commission found that there were no grounds for determining the public prosecutor's political accountablility nor his dismissal.

Bakic, who is currently serving his second terms, said that the federal public prosecutor was not bound to consider every suit filed under the Yugoslav criminal code and that the competent prosecutors offices are not bound to inform him of them. He added that he learned about the Lazarevic case only when the delegates demanded his dismissal.

The court proceedings are still under way. When they are concluded, it will be seen whether there are grounds to call the former district prosecutor in the Kosovo town of Pec to account, Bakic said.

KOSOVO DEFENSE OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS IN BELGRADE

LD292256 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1542 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Oct (TANJUG) -- On the basis of a joint work plan of the headquarters of the territorial defense of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, on 28 and 29 October the most responsible officers of the territorial defense of the SAP of Kosovo, led by Commander Major General Alija Muhadziri, visited the republican headquarters of the territorial defense of Serbia in Belgrade, where they were received by Colonel General Spasoje Todorivic, commander of the territorial defense of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. During the visit, and in keeping with the stands and plans of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, experiences were exchanged on work carried out so far on the realization of joint tasks regarding the development of the units and headquarters of the territorial defense in this area. On this occasion it was noted that the planned tasks had been carried out successfully, and that increasingly favorable conditions were continually being created for even more direct and diversified cooperation in numerous spheres. Special attention was devoted to combat training and the education of territorial defense units, their equipping with modern weapons and army equipment, and also to forthcoming tasks. The Army officers of the Kosovo territorial defense then visited the headquarters of the territorial defense of the Podunavlje intermunicipal regional community in Pozarevac and Zabari, where they were briefed on the work results of this community by its president, Mile Nikolic.

MONTENEGRIN WRITERS REVERSE VOTE ON BULATOVIC

AU291831 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Oct 86 p 7

[I. Lakusic report: "Support for Bulatovic"]

[Excerpts] Titograd, 7 Oct -- The main item on the agenda at the Montenegrin Writers Association assembly which was held to day was the unfavorable socioeconomic position of writers and books in Montenegro. According to Scepan Vukovic, who made the introductory speech, such a situation has been noted for years, but little has changed in this respect. [passage omitted]

The decision about the candidate of the Serbian Writers Association for chairman of the Yugoslav Writers Federation was preceded by a rather harsh debate. After polemics that included some unmeasured, and even insulting expressions, delegates decided for a secret ballot in which 16 members voted in favor of 9 against candidate Miodrag Bulatovic. The decision of the previous assembly, which had rejected Bulatovic's candidature was therefore changed.

The delegates were also presented with the resignations of three members of the association: Jevrem Brkovic, Zuvdija Hodzic, and Slobodan Vujacic. All three resignations were accepted.

BRIEFS

PRC ENVOY DEPARTS -- Belgrade, 27 Oct (TANJUG) -- Stane Dolanc, member of the SFRY Presidency, today received on a short visit Xie Li, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary for the PRC in the SFRY, before his departure from our country on the completion of his tour of duty. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1340 GMT 27 Oct 86 LD]